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Sravana 30, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

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* The sign + marked above the name of a member indicates that the question tually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 21, 1969|Sravana 30, 1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up questions. Shri Prem Chand Verma.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Are we beginning the Question Hour before the obituary reference? The 'Syndicate' is dead.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : गिरि जिन्दाबाद।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : सिन्डीकेट मुर्दाबाद।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बाहर जाकर करिये, हाउस में नहीं।

SHRI UMANATH: I shall now revive Shri D. N. Patodia's demand that the President must take charge immediately. Why should my hon. friend not repeat that demand now? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let not hon. Members provoke each other.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Where is the ring master of the 'Syndicate', Shri S. K. Patil? Only the bandmaster Shri Sheo Narain is sitting here.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: The ringleader of the 'Syndicate' must resign immediately. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: This is not the way that Members should behave in this Parliament. Sir, you may please control the Members.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: The table has been turned.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: The table has turned.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या भाषा इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

Import Licences for Newsprint

*661. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that import licences are issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and exports based on the recommendations of the Registrar of Newspapers for India who is the recommending authority for the newsprint and machinery according to the requirements of the newspapers;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice that this Department of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply takes a long time to issue the import licences resulting in inconvenience and difficulties;

(c) if so, whether a Licence Cell will be opened in the Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India for expediting the work; and

(d) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) (i) Licences for import of printing equipment are issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Licensing. The essentiality for printing equipment required by a newspaper establishment is examined by the Registrar of Newspapers for India, on the basis of information made available to him.

(ii) Licences for import of newsprint are issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports on the basis of the authorizations issued by the Registrar of Newspapers in accordance with the Newsprint Allocation Policy in force.

(b) Import licences for newsprint are issued by C.C.I. & E. generally within two weeks from the date of receipt of recommendation of the Registrar of Newspapers for India. Applications for printing machinery from newspaper establishments, however, take longer as issue of such licences depends on indigenous non-availability and foreign exchange allocations. The applications are considered by an Inter-Departmental Committee which also consider applications for printing machinery from non-newspaper establishments.

(c) and (d). In view of the position stated in reply to part (b), there is no need for a change in the existing licensing system.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है उस में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात को छोड़ गये हैं। सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि जो छोटे अखबार हैं उन को जो रजिस्ट्रार आफ़ न्यूजपेपर रिकमन्डेशन करता है उस रिकमन्डेशन के बारे में कहा गया है कि दो हफ्ते के अन्दर-अन्दर लाइसेंस उन को दे देते हैं। लेकिन अखबारों की संस्थाओं के पास इस प्रकार की सैकड़ों शिकायतें मौजूद हैं कि रजिस्ट्रार आफ़ न्यूजपेपर जो सिफारिश भेजता है उस पर दो-दो महीने तक को लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जाते हैं, छोटे अखबारों को दो, तीन हजार रु० के अखबारी कागज का लाइसेंस मुश्किल से मिलता है, तीन-तीन, महीने चक्कर लगाना पड़ता है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से पहले सिस्टम था कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ इनफ़ौरमेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग में सैक्शन अफ़सर लाइसेंस जारी करता था रिकमेन्डेशन के आधार पर तो सरकार को इस बारे में क्या परेशानी है? अगर परेशानी नहीं है, तो हजारों छोटे अखबारों के लिये यह तबदीली लाकर मशकूर करेंगे?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have already mentioned the details of the procedure according to which licences are issued. If any specific complaints are brought to our notice that the system is not working satisfactorily I shall be glad to look into it.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह सच है कि 1967-68 में 1, 17, 972 मीट्रिक टन के लाइसेंस इश्यू किये गये हैं जिस में से 92,099 टन कागज जिस की कीमत 10 करोड़ रु० है, इतने के लाइसेंस सिर्फ 10 अखबारों को जारी किये गये, यानी एक, एक करोड़ रु० के लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं जब कि 11,000 न्यूज पेपर्स सारे भारत वर्ष में हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि केवल एक अखबार को--ऐक्सप्रेस न्यूज-पेपर--को 20, 572 टन कागज दिया गया है, जब कि 11,000 छोटे अखबारों को कागज नहीं दिया गया है। अगर सरकार की यह नीति है, जैसा कि वह कहते हैं, कि छोटे पेपर के लिये मशीनरी और कागज की सुविधा सरकार देगी, तो उस नीति पर पूरी तरह से वह अमल क्यों नहीं कर रही है? उस में क्या बाधा है? जहां एक और हजार

का फर्क है, एक अखबार को जितना कागज दिया जाता है उतना एक हजार अखबारों को नहीं दिया जाता है। तो सरकार की नीति इस बारे में क्या है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend might understand that the policy of Government, so far as news print is concerned, is not equal distribution but equitable distribution. If some bigger newspaper has a bigger consumption, naturally, we have to give it more. But I can say with confidence—I hope my hon. friend appreciates it—that the Government's policy is very much biased in favour of small and medium newspapers, and we are trying our best to give assistance to them to grow.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: This question of newsprint is very vital and important as far as small and medium-sized newspapers are concerned. We have to deal with different Ministries. The recommendation for licence is made by the Registrar of Newspapers and the licences are issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. Let me quote just one instance of my own case. The import policy was declared in April-May, and the recommendation of the Registrar of Newspapers for the various newspapers was made in May or June. Still, we have not received our import licences. In view of this, it is very difficult to carry on the newspaper publishing business, particularly in the case of the small newspapers located in the mofussil areas.

As far as printing machinery is concerned, we have to go from the Finance Ministry to the Commerce Ministry and to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry For the last six months, my application has been going from one Ministry to another. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he is prepared to think of having some arrangement with the Registrar of Newspapers to remove all these difficulties as far as the small and medium newspapers are concerned?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am in sympathy with what my hon. friend has said. If his particular paper has been having some difficulty, I shall look into it. As I have mentioned in my reply, the applications for Printing machinery go to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports who obtains the views of the Registrar of Newspapers, places them before the Inter-departmental committee which finalises the licences. It is difficult for us to be the final authority in this because the authority for imports remains with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and we cannot help it. But I can assure my hon. friend that if there is any difficulty in the way of the newspapers. . . .

SHRI RANGA: He has put a general question and that should be replied to.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: My complaint is not against the Registrar of Newspapers. . .

SHRI RANGA: The question was about simplification of the procedure so as to reduce or minimise the delay.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as I have been able to check up the procedure, I think it is very simple. But now that it has been brought to my notice, I will definitely look into it.

SHRI UMANATH: How long are Government going to continue the policy of reliance on import, even though a part, of our newsprint requirements, because processes have been found in our country by which newsprint can be made from baggase which is available in plenty here but a lot of which is going waste today? Newsprint machinery can also be produced in HEC, Ranchi, where there is a lot of idle capacity at present. Have Government any programme of achieving self-sufficiency in both these respects?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Government are very keen that indigenous manufacture should be stepped up. Fortunately, Nepa has stepped up its capa-

city considerably and we hope in the course of new year, production will go up about 70,000 tonnes. At the moment, they have a production of about 45,000 tonnes but they are targeting for an expansion of 70,000 tonnes by next year. Some new plants are also under consideration, one in Himachal Pradesh and the other in Kerala. Some other projects are als being examined. We are very keen that as soon as possible we should become self-sufficient in newsprint.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कल इन की सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि टाइम्स आफ इंडिया ने कांग्रेस के आन्तरिक झगड़े में जो उन की मदद को उस को लेकर शान्ति प्रसाद जैन को टाइम्स आफ़ इंडिया वापिस दिया जाये और नये नये लाइसेंसेज कागज मंगवाने के लिए उन को दिये जायं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य कहां कि बात सोच रहे हैं ? कल कहां फैसला हुआ और किसने किया ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मतलब आप की सरकार ने किया । अब आप कहां फैसला करते हैं यह पता ही नहीं चलता है । जन्तरमंतर रोड पर करते हैं, श्री निजलिंगप्पा के निवास स्थान पर करते हैं या सफदरजंग रोड पर करते हैं यह मुझे नहीं मालम है । बाकी मैं तो सरकार के ऐसे निश्चय किये जाने की बात कर रहा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बगैर टिप्पणी के सीधा सवाल मालूम पड़ता है पूछ ही नहीं सकते ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : सत्य बात कहें, मंत्री महोदय का नाम श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह है ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मेरा दावा अभी तक यह रहा है कि राजनीति में मैं कभी झूठ नहीं बोला हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार टाइम्स आफ़ इंडिया शान्ति प्रसाद जैन को नहीं दे रही है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह खबर ठीक नहीं है, यह गलत है ?

श्री रवि राय : आगे के लिए भी उन्हें नहीं देंगे ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अब आगे क्या होगा और क्या नहीं होगा वह मैं कैसे बतला सकता हूं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : यह ठीक है कि कुछ समय से न्यूजप्रिंट के मामले में मंत्रालय बड़ी उदारतापूर्ण नीति का व्यवहार कर रहा है लेकिन न्यूजप्रिंट देने की घोषणा करने के साथ-साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि छोटे और मंझले दर्जे के जो भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्र हैं उन की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी अच्छी नहीं है कि वह मिनिमम लाइसेंस का कागज़ प्राप्त कर सकें तो ऐसे छोटे और बीच के समाचारपत्रों के लिए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था या ऐसी प्रणाली का विकास करेंगे जिससे कि उन को एक मिनिमम कोटा आसानी से और बिना किसी झंझट के मिल सके ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : इस के लिए दो चीजें की गई हैं । एक तो यह कि जो छोटे अख़बार हैं उन को लाइसेंस देने की ज़रूरत नहीं है और यह अगर वह चाहें तो स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के जरिए न्यूजप्रिंट को यहां से ले सकते हैं । उसको और आगे बढ़ावा देने के लिए हम यह तरीक़ा सोच रहे हैं कि बड़े-बड़े शहरों में एस०टी०सी० की तरफ से इंतजाम उस के लिए रखा जाए ताकि कल-

कत्ता, बम्बई आदि के अलावा और बड़े-बड़े शहरों में भी गोदाम हों ताकि वहां के अखबार वालों को न्यूजप्रिंट मिल सकें और उन्हें इसके लिए यहां दिल्ली में आकर न्यूजप्रिंट का कोटा न लेना पड़े। जो अखबार जिस एरिया का हो उसे वहीं से न्यूजप्रिंट का कोटा मिल सके ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जितने बड़े-बड़े समाचार पत्र हैं उन्हें जितना कोटा कागज का मिलता है उसमें से वे बहुत बड़ी मात्रा ब्लैक में छोटे समाचार पत्रों को बेच देते हैं और हालत यह है कि छोटे समाचार पत्र वाले बिना ब्लैक से लिए हुए अपना अखबार नहीं चला सकते हैं तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है या सरकार इस बात की छानबीन करेगी ? दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में साम्यवादी विचारधारा के समाचार पत्र जो कि देश के अन्दर छपते हैं जैसे ब्लिट्ज या पेट्रियाट हैं इनको जो यहां से अखबारी कागज का कोटा मिलता है उसको वह ब्लैक में बेच देते हैं साथ ही रूस आदि साम्यवादी देशों से बहुत सा साहित्य वहां के कागज पर छाप कर यहां लाते हैं लेकिन उसे वह यहां छपा हुआ करार देते हैं और उसके नाम से यहां पर कागज लेते हैं और फिर उसे ब्लैक में बेचते हैं ? मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन दोनों प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें ।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : हमारे नोटिस में जब भी कोई ऐसी बात आती है कि कोई अखबार वाला ऐसा गलत काम कर रहा है तो उस के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जाता है। इसके अलावा हमने अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में एक ऐसा विंग बनाया हुआ है जो कि अखबारों के दफ्तरों में जाकर चैकिंग करता है और यह देखता है कि उन्हें जो न्यूजप्रिंट का कोटा दिया गया उसे उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किया या नहीं और किया तो कितना किया । जब कोई इस किस्म की शिकायत हमारे नोटिस में आती है कि किसी अखबार वाले ने सरकुलेशन बढ़ा कर हमारे यहां से कोटा लिया है तो उसका कोटा काट दिया जाता है और जरूरत समझने पर पुलिस को सौंप दिया जाता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे दूसरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया । रूस से बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में साहित्य वहीं के कागज पर छप कर यहां आता है और उसे यह साम्यवादी विचारधारा रखने वाले ब्लिट्ज और पेट्रियाट जैसे पत्र उसे यहां का छपा हुआ करार देते हैं और उस के नाम पर यहां कागज लेते हैं और फिर उसे ब्लैक में बेचते हैं इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर आ जाने के बाद भी आप असन्तुष्ट रहा करते हैं । अगला प्रश्न ।

Demand by Delhi State Bank Employees' Federation for Extension of Aiyar Award Operation

*662. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of the Delhi State Bank Employees' Federation met him in connection with the extension of the Aiyar Award operation for one year; and

(b) the nature of talks he had with the deputationists and the assurance given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) It was a deputation of the All India Reserve Bank Employees Association that met Minister for Labour and Rehabilitation on the 4th April, 1969.

(b) They were asked to submit a memorandum on specific issues requiring solution. They were assured that the memorandum would be examined.

SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: May I know whether any specified time-limit was given to submit the memorandum?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: No; it is not a question of giving any time-limit for this memorandum. They have given a memorandum in which they have raised certain issues. Since this relates to the arbitrator's award between the Reserve Bank and its employees, we have referred it to the Finance Ministry who, in their turn, have written to the Reserve Bank about redressing their grievances.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: One of the problems facing the bank employees is that they are not confirmed even after three or four years of their having served in a temporary capacity. I want to know what the Government is going to do in this respect so that the temporary employees are not to remain in a temporary capacity for a long time.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am sorry that this supplementary does not relate to this question.

Committee for Estimating Employment Opportunities

*663. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by the Planning Commission to estimate employment needs and recommend ways and means to boost employment opportunities has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the report; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक योजना आयोग के द्वारा बनाये हुये प्रतिवेदन का मामला है उस में न जाकर सीधे से 'नो' कह कर छोड़ दिया । पिछले कुछ साल से सरकार यह दावा करती थी कि देश में से बेरोजगारी को इतने दिनों के बाद खत्म कर देंगे । उसके बाद दावा होने लगा कि उस को कम करेंगे । उसके बाद यह दावा होने लगा कि उसे बढ़ने नहीं देंगे और अब यह भी दावा नहीं है अब तो दावा यह है कि लगातार बेकारी को बढ़ाने जायेंगे इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में सवाल यह है कि जो लगातार बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है उसको इस चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर इस बेकारी की रफ्तार को रोकने के लिए और कम करने के लिए सरकार क्या क्या योजनाएं चालू कर रही है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न था कि रोजगार के अवसरों का अनुमान लगाने वाली समिति ने क्या अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है तो उस का मैंने जवाब दे दिया कि उसकी रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आई है इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में कमेटी क्या करेगी यह मैं नहीं कह सकता । बाकी प्रश्न दूसरे लार्जर पाइंट का है जो कि अभी उठता नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बारे में सवाल में पूछा गया था सो उन्होंने कह दिया कि उसकी रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आई है ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मेरा मूल प्रश्न केवल समिति की रिपोर्ट के ही बारे में नहीं था। मेरे सवाल को संशोधित कर दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन लिस्ट में माननीय सदस्य के नाम से जो प्रश्न छपा है उसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने दे दिया है ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अमेंडेड फार्म में। सवाल को थोड़ा अमेंड करके रख दिया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो अराइज नहीं होता। जो क्वेश्चन अजेंडा पेपर पर है, उस में नहीं है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैंने तो क्वेश्चन दिया था, उसका अमेंडमेंट मेरे हाथ में नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सवाल है आप उस के बारे में सवाल पूछिये।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैंने रिलेवेंट क्वेश्चन पूछा है। चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप लगभग तैयार है। भले ही समिति का प्रतिवेदन आया हो या न आया हो, लेकिन सरकार के सामने प्रारूप है। उस योजना में क्या है, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह नहीं बतला सकेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is very specific—whether the Committee set up by the Planning Commission....has submitted its report. The Minister says "No".

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : लेकिन वह है चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के लिए। उस योजना अवधि में इस के लिए कुछ नहीं है, यह बात सम्भव नहीं है। योजना का प्रारूप तैयार हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रारूप में इस को कम करने के लिए या खत्म करने के लिए कुछ है या नहीं ? यह बतलायें तब दूसरा सवाल पूछा जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry that question does not arise out of this.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। यह प्रश्न उप-समिति के प्रतिवेदन के बारे में है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस बेकारी को कम करने के लिए या खत्म करने के लिए .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बड़ी साफ बात है। You have asked whether the recommendations have been submitted or not. He says "No". So, I am sorry, I cannot allow other questions about it.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: चूंकि पहला सवाल मंत्री महोदय गोल कर गये, इस लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन अब तक क्यों नहीं दिया और कब तक उस के आने की सम्भावना है। क्या इस में जान बूझ कर विलम्ब किया जा रहा है ? हमारे मंत्री महोदय इन बातों को बतलायें।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस कमेटी की बैठकें पांच बार हो चुकी हैं और उन्होंने यह कहा है कि इस साल के दिसम्बर तक वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देंगे।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : देश में बेरोजगारी प्रोग्रेसिवली बढ़ रही है। पहले 50 लाख थी और अब डेढ़ करोड़ है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि गांवों में जो बेरोजगार हैं या अन्डर-एम्प्लायड लोग हैं उनकी गिनती सरकार किस तरह से मालूम करेगी ? क्या वह गांवों में कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं इसका सर्वे करेगी कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं या आधे रोजगार वाले यानी अन्डर-एम्प्लायड हैं इसको जानने के लिए वह क्या वार्रवाई करेगी ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस कमेटी के सामने यह बात नहीं है कि देश में इस समय कितने बेरोजगार हैं। बल्कि इस कमेटी के सामने प्रश्न यह है कि बेरोजगारों की संख्या जानने के लिए मैथाडोलाजी यानी तरीका क्या हो क्योंकि उन्होंने तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस सम्बन्ध में जो काम किया था उस से हमें स्वयम सन्देह हो गया है कि उन्होंने जो आंकड़े तैयार किये थे वह ठीक थे या नहीं। यह समिति अन्डर-एम्पलायड और अनएम्पलायड की परिभाषा क्या हो इस सम्बन्ध में जांच-पड़ताल करेगी।

SHRI S. KUNDU: It would have been quite fair for the Minister to say

"we are incompetent to answer this question". I want one clarification. This Ministry is charged with providing employment in the country; but it deals only with employment exchanges. We have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister where one of the demands was the co-ordination of all the employment departments under one Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER: How is it relevant to this question?

SHRI S. KUNDU: I will point out in a minute how it is relevant. The Dantewala Committee cannot function effectively unless a clear picture of the unemployment prevalent is before it, and that picture would be available only when the departments are co-ordinated under one Ministry. This Ministry is concerned itself with employment exchanges; the Home Ministry with manpower resources and the Planning Commission with policy matters and projections. The report of the Dantewala Committee, which would come, would be based on the needs of the time. Therefore these various departments have to be co-ordinated by one ministry. What specific steps have they taken to co-ordinate all these departments in one ministry?

MR. SPEAKER: This question relates only to the submission of the report by the committee set up by the Planning Commission. I really fail to understand how this question is relevant.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Sir, perhaps you could not get me.

MR. SPEAKER: I will never get you. I only wish he could reply to whatever you are saying. If he could reply to it, I would welcome it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, as you have rightly said, this is a question of policy and how this can arise out of this question. It is true that we are dealing with employment exchanges; but the question of employment in the country does not concern one ministry and it is the question of the toning up of the general economy of the country and generating more employment. How can I reply to that question?

SHRI S. KUNDU: What steps are you taking to co-ordinate?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सीधा सा क्वेश्चन है कि कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि नहीं। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य इतने लम्बे चौड़े चले गये। So much time has been taken on questions which do not arise out of this. Next question, Shri Bharati.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Therefore these questions should be directed to the Home Ministry or the Planning Commission. Why should this Ministry which deals with employment exchanges stand up here to answer them?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस बात के लिये क्या कोशिश की है जिस मामले में खुद उन्हें शक व शकूक पैदा हो रहे हैं उन को दूर किया जाये। क्या इस कमेटी ने इस पर कोई कंसिडरेशन किया है कि लगभग 100 फीसदी थर्ड डिवीजनर बेकार फिर रहे हैं। यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का कुसूर है या शिक्षा मंत्रालय का कि जो भी थर्ड डिवीजनर पास होते हैं वह बेकार घूमते रहते हैं। सरकार हर जगह पर मैजारिटी को मानती है। जब भी सरकार बनती है तब वह कहती है कि मैजारिटी की अथारिटी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो थर्ड डिवीजनर मैजारिटी में हैं उनके लिये सरकार ने क्यों कोई स्कीम नहीं सोची। यह जबरदस्ती कैसी है कि अपराध तो सरकार करे और सजा बच्चा भोगे। इस सवाल में यह चीज आती है या नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I cannot allow it.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Sir, all the four questioners have been from the Opposition and no Member from the Congress has been given a chance to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, there was no possibility of supplementary questions. I have disallowed the supplementary questions. There is no need of any further questions. I have already called another hon. Member.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Sir, you must realise our difficulty also. This question relates to the estimate of unemployment in the country If it goes to the Labour Ministry who are not concerned with that problem and we do not get any answer, you must come to our protection. When a question is put and sent for answer to a Ministry which has nothing to do with it, how do we get an answer?

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Therefore you would kindly direct this question to the proper ministry?

MR. SPEAKER: I will try to look into this question, but so far as the answer is concerned, the report is not there and if this had been directed to any other ministry they also would have said the same thing.

लम्बे रेशे वाली कपास के बारे में आत्मनिर्भरता

*664. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत लम्बे रेशे वाली कपास के उत्पादन के बारे में कब तक आत्म निर्भर हो जायेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक आत्मनिर्भर न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The required information is given in Statement which is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

In a normal cotton season, the country is now almost self-sufficient in respect of cotton staplings upto 1-1|16". With regard to higher staple length of 1-1|16" to 1-3|16", the import is expected to be brought down to the level of 1.5 lakh bales by 1973-74 by increasing internal production of suitable varieties of such staple length. However, the import of extra long staple cotton of 1-3|16" and above would be necessary to the present extent of about 3 lakh bales, because no variety of equivalent quality and spinning value is expected to be in commercial production within the country during the next 3 or 4 years.

Although the production of cotton has been nearly doubled i.e. from 28.74 lakh bales in 1950-51 to 52.62 lakh bales in 1967-68, it has not been possible to achieve self-sufficiency because the rate of increased production was outpaced by the rate of consumption of raw cotton, chiefly due to the rise in demand.

Research Scientists are doing their best to evolve varieties which have to be imported.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए कि 1973–74 में भी डेढ़ लाख गांठें लम्बें रेशे की कपास बाहर से मंगानी होंगी इस बात को देखते हुए कि छोटे रेशे की कपास बड़े पैमाने पर सरकार आज बाहर भेज रही है और लम्बे रेशे की कपास से जो बारीक कपड़ा बनता है उस पर ज्यादा मुनाफा मिलता है इस लिये उस की खपत बढ़नी चली जा रही है सरकार कौन सी तरीकी करने जा रही है जिस से छोटे रेशे को कपास की खपत बढ़नी चली जाय और हमें लम्बे रेशे वाली कपास बाहर से न मांगनी पड़े ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The textile industry is an old-established

industry and different types of textile material is required. Naturally, the cotton having different staples is required. As far as the export of short-staple cotton is concerned, I do not think he should have any objection. But in order to meet the needs of the existing industry, the long-staple cotton is also necessary. I do not think it will be practicable to reduce the demand because the existing capacity is already there as far as the long-staple cotton is concerned.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि बारीक कपड़े की मांग घटाई नहीं जा सकती है और वह बढ़ती चली जा रही है । आप जानते हैं कि लम्बे रेशे की कपास सिर्फ उसी भूमि में पैदा की जा सकती है जहां बारिश नहीं होती और जहां सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध होता है फिर चाहे वह दुनिया का कोई भी हिस्सा हो रूस हो या अमरीका हो। इस पृष्ठभूमि में लम्बे रेशे की कपास बड़े पैमाने पर उगाने के लिये राजस्थान और गुजरात ही सब से उपयुक्त प्रदेश हैं हिन्दुस्तान में और ये ही मिश्र का इस मामले में मुकाबला कर सकते हैं । वहां कोई पानी का इंतजाम नहीं है । दोनों बेचारे परेशान हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने लम्बे रेशे की कपास उगाने के लिये कोई बड़ा प्रोग्राम सिंचाई के साथ नत्थी करके बनाया है ताकि आप बढ़ती हुई इंडस्ट्री को आइंदा कपास मुहैया कर सकें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is a suggestion for action. But already there is a programme in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Tamil Nadu for increasing the production of 3.35 lakh bales during the Fourth Plan.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The Government has recently developed many high-yielding seeds. May I know what steps are being taken to introduce and popularise those seeds so that the country can become self-sufficient in long-staple cotton?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I was explaining, in the States of which I mentioned the names, we have planned to increase the production of long-staple cotton to the tune of 3.35 lakh bales. The only difficulty in Indian conditions is that irrigation percentage of cotton is low. Because of that, there are some difficulties. If the irrigation percentage increases, naturally, the necessary quantity of long-staple cotton can possibly be grown in our country.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Sir, the question being very important, I would request you to kindly allow me to make some introductory remarks to which you are objecting.

MR. SPEAKER: No please; ask your supplementary only.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: The cotton which is grown in our country takes away the food production of which we are short. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister if he is very seriously thinking that the man-made fibre industry in the country should be encouraged. In the whole world, the man-made fibre industry is progressing. The cotton of all sizes, whether long-fibre cotton or short-fibre cotton, can be replaced with the man-made fibre. The man-made industry can produce the fibre of the right type of micron and length.

I want to put a very straight-forward question to the Government: Why are they unnecessarily utilising the lands on which we can grow the cereals of which we are short? Why should we not encourage the man-made fibre industry? I repeat we can produce the right type of micron and length which is required by the industry.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I do not at all agree with the hon. Member when he says that unnecessarily the land is being utilised for growing

cotton. I think, under Indian conditions, it is necessary.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: जिस अनुपात से इस देश में स्पिंडल्ज की संख्या बढ़ रही है क्या कपास का उत्पादन भी हमारे देश में उसी अनुपात से बढ़ रहा है ?

क्या यह सच है कि भारतवर्ष में कपास का उत्पादन प्रति एकड़ दूसरे देशों की अपेक्षा बहुत कम है और इसके कारण से टैक्सटाइल मिल्ज को बड़ी हानि हो रही है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अनुपात को सुधारने और कपास का उत्पादन दूसरे देशों के समान लाने के लिये गवर्नमैंट क्या प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It would not be right to say that production in our country is not increasing. It is a different thing that it is not increasing at a rate at which our requirements are growing. For instance, in 1950-51 our cotton production was 28.74 million bales while in 1967-68 we have a production of 55.62 million bales. The production is definitely increasing. But it is true, as the hon. Member pointed out, that the per acre yields in India are very low. Recently I had some occasion to see the cotton in some other countries where per acre yields are very high; I found that almost 80 or 90 or even hundred per cent of the cotton-growing areas in those countries where the yields are very high were irrigated while in our country only 15 per cent are irrigated and 85 per cent are unirrigated.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: मेरा सवाल यह था कि स्पिंडल्ज जिस रेशो से बढ़ रही हैं उस रेशो से क्या कपास का उत्पादन भी बढ रहा है ? इनका उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have already replied to that.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव: देश में काश्तकार लम्बे रेशे की कपास उगाने के लिये तैयार है और उसी तरह से तैयार है जिस तरह से वह शूगर केन उगाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के पास ऐसा कौन सा प्रोग्राम है जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा लम्बे रेशे की कपास हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हो और इंपोर्ट करने से आप बच जाएं ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I do not think that it will be possible to completely stop the imports, but our effort is to reduce the imports. At the current level it is 7 to 8 lakh bales, and by the end of the Fourth Plan the import requirement may be at a level of 4 to 5 lakh bales.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक व्यवस्था और औचित्य का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं । इससे पहले कि मैं यह सवाल करूं बाबू जगजीवन राम और बाबू अन्ना साहब शिंदे दोनों सरकार में कैसे रह सकते हैं ? एक रहे और एक न हीं रहे । कोई औचित्य तो होना चाहिये । उनका उम्मीदवार हार गया है। वह कैसे रह सकते हैं ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जोशी जी और आपका झगड़ा है । आप दोनों कैसे रह सकते हैं एक रहे ।

श्री मधुलिमये : हम लोगों में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Anything that happened outside the House should not necessarily reflect here. I am very sorry.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वे बाहर लड़ सकते हैं । यहां एक रह सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बाहर जो कुछ भी करें लेकिन यहां मेरे लिये सिरदर्द का बायस न बनें ।

Sugar Production during Fourth Plan

*665. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTUE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new capacity has been sanctioned for sugar production in the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) the break-up in terms of private sector and cooperative sector, State-wise; and

(d) the estimated yearly production of sugar in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 8.36 lakh tonnes of annual sugar production capacity.

(c) and (d). 6.30 lakh tonnes in the cooperative sector and 2.06 lakh tonnes in the joint stock sector as given in the statement laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATEWISE BREAK-UP OF 6.30 LAKH TONNES IN THE COOPERATIVE SECTOR AND 2.06 LAKH TONNES IN THE JOINT STOCK SECTOR.

State	Coop.	Joint stock	Total
Maharashtra	3·59	..	3·59
Gujarat	1·14	..	1·14
Mysore	0·52	1·12	1·64
Tamil Nandu	0·44	0·33	0·77
Andhra Pradesh	0·19	0·32	0·51
Uttar Pradesh	0·42	0·12	0·54
Bihar	..	0·13	0·13
Punjab	..	0·04	0·04
TOTAL :	6·30	2·06	8·36

The estimated production of sugar during the next 5 years if sufficient sugarcane is available to sugar factories might be as under:

1969-70	39	lakh tonnes
1970-71	41	,, ,,
1971-72	43	,, ,,
1972-73	45	, ,,
1973-74	47	,, ,,

श्री मधु लिमये: जो किसानों को इस वक्त गन्ने का दाम दिया जा रहा है क्या इस संबंध में यह सही नहीं है कि किसानों को जो दाम देने का वचन आपने दिया था उसको पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है और वह दाम किसानों को नहीं दिया जा रहा है ? यदि हां, तो उसके कारण से क्या गन्ने का उत्पादन घटेगा नहीं और क्या तब आपके जो लक्ष्य है वे पूरे हो पायेंगे ;

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I do not think that the production is likely to go down because last year the production has increased from 22 lakh tonnes to almost 30 to 35 lakh tonnes.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं गन्ने की पैदावार की बात कर रहा हूं ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Even in regard to production of sugarcane, our tentative reports indicate that the acreage in all important sugarcane-growing States is increasing.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न को आप समझे नहीं हैं । इस साल किसानों को गन्ने का दाम कम मिलने के कारण—यह हो सकता है कि इस साल चीनी के उत्पादन पर असर न पड़े—लेकिन अगले दो साल के बाद तो पड़ेगा । यह सही है न ? हो सकता है कि इस साल गन्ने का उत्पादन न घटा हो, लेकिन अगले साल घट सकता है चूंकि किसानों को उचित दाम नहीं मिले हैं । मैंने आने वाले पांच साल के लिये सवाल पूछा है । इसलिये मैं पूछ रहा हूं

कि आने वाले वर्षों में गन्ने का उत्पादन घटने का खतरा है या नहीं है और अगर है तो उसके लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I would be very specific in this that there is no fear that the cane acreage or production is likely to go down. In fact, in the statement I have already mentioned the likely trend in production in the next four or five years. We expect that next year the production may go up to 39 lakh tonnes and by the end of the Fourth Plan the production may reach even 47 lakh tonnes.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि आने वाले वर्षों में —या कम से कम अगले साल में — गन्ने का दाम क्या रखा जायेगा और इस वक्त किसानों को कितना दाम मिला है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the minimum prices are concerned, they have already been announced and notified and hon. Member must be aware of it.

श्री मधु लिमये : उसके अनुसार नहीं मिल रहा है ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the last year's production is concerned, the position is fairly well-know to the House and the hon. Members and I do not think I should be in a position to add to the information which the House is already in possession of.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : शुगर प्राडक्शन में मिल मशीनरी का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा होता है । देश में ऐसी बहुत सी फैक्टरियां हैं जिन की मशीनरी ओब्सोलीट हो गई है जिस के कारण शुगर का प्राडक्शन कम होता है और सूक्रोस कनटेन्ट भी कम आता है । क्या सरकार ऐसी फक्टरियों को भाड्नाइज करने के लिये कोई स्टेप ले रही है जिन की मशीनरी ओब्सोलीट है और जिन में प्राडक्शन कम हो रहा है' यदि हां, तो वे कौन कौन सी ऐसी फैक्टरियां हैं, जिन को सरकार मदद करेगी वह मदद कितनी होगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the recoveries are concerned, recoveries can be low because of two factors. If the sugar content in the sugar cane itself is low, the recovery will be low. So the quality of cane is one of the important factors.

Secondly, I also concede the point of the hon. Member. If the machinery is outdated and old, then again it affects to some extent the recovery of sugar from the sugarcane. From that angle the problem of sugar industry is important. The Government is well aware of the problems of the sugar industry, particularly in the northern States and there was a Committee which went into the problem of modernisation of the sugar industry. I think the sugar industry should find the resources for modernising the industry from institutions which provide long term finance and Government would be prepared to recommend on merit such cases which are fit for recommendation for long-term finance.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: In spite of the increased production of sugar in this country for the current year, the fact remains that the hon. Food Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram promised in this House that he will see that every sugarcane grower in this country will get a minimum of Rs. 100 per tonne of sugarcane, but we have got only Rs. 73 per tonne and of late we have been paid Rs. 44 FOR factory. That means Rs. 2 per quintal of sugarcane. . . That shows that the Government of India is not helping the sugarcane growers in some parts of the country. In Tamilnadu there are more than 2 lakhs tonnes of sugaoane perishing without any factory coming forward to crush even at rate of Rs. 2 per

quintal. That shows they have not increased the capacity of the mills which the Tamilnadu Government wanted. They are crushing the kishan and they are crushing the sugar cane. They are making promises in the Lok Sabha but they are not at all implementing their promises. I want to know from the hon. Minister for Agriculture whether the Tamilnadu Government have approached the Government for licensing of 3 co-operative sugar mills with a capacity of 3.49 lakhs tonnes. Why have you not given any licence to Tamilnadu State when they are seeking it for the last two years?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We have granted licence to Tamilnadu also.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: They wanted 3 new licences. That is still pending.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: 2 cases have already been sanctioned. One case is already under active consideration. 5 cases of expansion have already been cleared.

SHRI RANGA: He has made a very serious complaint. Contrary to the assurance given by the Food Minister that Rs. 100 per tonne would be assured not even Rs. 40 is being given.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: Not even Rs. 20 per tonne of sugarcane.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): What I have said is this. In the areas where the sugar factories had not started for long periods—and that was mostly in northern India—the cane-growers were virtually on a strike. I had said that the price should be Rs. 10 and if by paying Rs. 10 the sugar industry faces any loss the Government will determine how to compensate this. By and large the sugar industry has paid Rs. 10.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI: In Madras they have not said.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Please have a little patience. I will take notice of what you have said. It so happened that the competition from gur this year was not so intense as it was last year with the result that while normally the cane and those areas which was not taken to the sugar factories they now wanted the sugar factories to crush that. There are some areas as the area about which Mr. Krishnamoorthi referred to where the sugar factories have not been able to crush that and some instances have come to notice where they have offered lower price because it was late and recovery was very much below normal. I know of certain cases where recovery is 4 per cent and still the factories have crushed it and I can't ask the factory to pay Rs. 10 where the recovery is 4 per cent.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: The hon Minister has conceded that the sugar recovery in factories where the machines are worn out is much less than in other factories. We have begun growing beet and the sugar recovery from beet is much more than from sugarcane. May I know from the Government if the new factories would be compelled to have arrangement both for crushing sugar beet and sugar cane so that sugar recovery is proper?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We are already having some experiments in this direction. Not much modification in the machinery will be required. If adequate quantity is available it would be feasible to do that.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Mr. Shinde has said that he was sure that increased production in past years will not have any impact on the price of sugarcane showing downward trend. I am sure, perhaps more sure, that he will be proved wrong. The increasing production and carry over

of stocks will definitely affect the prices of sugarcane and thereby determine the acreage under cultivation. What steps are Government taking to increase the export of sugar so that the carry-over stocks are not at a high level and do not decrease the prices of sugarcane and decrease the area under cultivation?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the fears expressed by the hon. Member that the sugarcane prices may be depressed too much are concerned, I do not think that those fears have any foundation, because we have deciared the minimum prices and to pay anything less than the minimum price prescribed is a criminal offence.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: This is the first time that I am rising to put a question after nearly two and a half years. So, kindly allow me to ask a supplementary question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: This question about sugar and sugarcane prices is raised here very often, and a large number of Members are very anxious to ask questions, supplementary questions, and then we have half-an-hour discussions also. I would like that since this subject is so important, rather than taking away the whole of the Question Hour on this by way of supplementary questions, the hon. Minister may have some discussion on this.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: I come from a State which has got the largest number of sugar factories....

MR. SPEAKER: All the Members come from sugarcane areas, but the time at our disposal is very limited.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : हमें पता नहीं लग ा आप हमारी तरफ देखते हैं या नहीं? मैं ऐसी ारिया से आता हूं ां सब से अधिक सूगर की मिलें हैं . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is better to have a debate on the subject rather than ask more supplementary questions.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Let me complete my reply to Shri S. K. Tapuriah's question. Our approach has been to protect the interests of the farmers, and to see that the farmers get a remunerative price. That broadly is the position.

As far as exports are concerned, the hon. Member is well aware how our people suffered because of scarcity of sugar during the last two or three years. So, we must see that local consumption receives priority before we can consider foreign exports.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether it is a fact that some of the sugar factories . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : बैनर्जी का ग्रुप केन ं या ताल्लुक है ? य तो लेब लीडर है, इन का ि सानों से क्या ता लुक ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यह गन्ने का सवाल है, भैंस का सवाल नहीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Does the hon. Member agree to the proposition that I should not call him on any other subject except the subject of kisans? Does he agree to it? What is this objection that he is raising?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं कितनी दफा खड़ा हुआ, आप ने मुझे नहीं पुकारा ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I know it is within the knowledge of the hon. Minister that some of the sugar factories both in UP and in North Bihar have been mismanaged, and if so, the number of such mills which have been taken over and the number which is being taken over? May I know whether in the case of the Samastipur factory which has been taken over, and the period for which exprise in November, 1969, the period will be extended for another five

years so that the employees do not suffer?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I would require notice.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH *rose*—

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: I come from a State which has the largest number of sugar factories . . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं अपना क्लेम अपने माननीय मित्र के लिए फारगो कर ता हूं, आप उन को बुला लीजिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the practice. Now, Shri M. V. Krishnappa.

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: The hon. Minister Shri Annasahib Shinde was saying that the production this year had gone up to 3.4 or 3.5 million tonnes, and it was likely to go up next year to 3.9 million tonnes and thus likely to reach the target. But our experience during these last fifteen years has been that the targets as fixed by the planners are not kept up. It depends upon the price of foodgrains or the alternative grains in the country. If the prices of foodgrains go up, then there is a big shift from cane cultivation to foodgrains cultivation. When we suffer from marginal surpluses once in four years, the sugar acreage goes down . . .

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has himself been a Minister. This is not the way the question should be put . . .

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: May I know whether Government are aware that the targets fixed in the Plan cannot be kept up, unless a stable price policy is followed in the case of the other grains in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The hon. Member is well aware of the problems of the sugar industry and the sugarcane prices, and Government will bear this aspect in mind.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: There are as many as 20 hon. Member who are repeatedly standing, but I cannot ask them to speak at one and the same time. Members should wait for their turn.

श्री शिंकरे : गोवा की आजादी के बाद पिछले साढ़े सात सालों में गोवा में गन्ने का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ गया है और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है गोवा की एक कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी ने चीनी का एक कारखाना खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस की मांग की है और वहां की सरकार ने उस का समर्थन भी किया है । तो मैं आप से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि गोवा से जो मांग आई है वह पूरी करने के बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I am sorry to say that we did not receive any recommendation from the Goa Government earlier . Only recently we have received such recommendation and it is under consideration.

SHRI NATH PAI: His question is what will be the reply if one is received.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We shall be very sympathetic.

श्री शारदानंद : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर में बताया कि पिछली बार जब किसानों ने हड़ताल की तब मंत्री महोदय ने यह आदेश दिया कि मिलों को दस रुपये मन के हिसाब से किसानों को देना चाहिए और इस से अगर कम देंगे तो जो घाटा आएगा उस पर हम विचार करेंगे । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल जब मंत्री महोदय ने देखा कि दो महीने तक शुगर फैक्ट्रीज उत्तर प्रदेश में बन्द रहीं उस के बाद आप ने घोषणा की दस रुपये मन देने के लिए तो इस बार क्या मंत्री महोदय वह स्थिति नहीं उत्पन्न होने देंगे और पहले ही घोषणा कर देंगे जो कीमत देनी हो ?

दूसरी चीज मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन मिलों ने काश्तकारों को कम पैसा दिया है उस

पर क्या आप जांच करा कर के जिन को कम पैसा दिया गया है, उन को दस रुपये के हिसाब से दिलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As far as the cane price is concerned, the hon. Minister has already replied to the question why those prices were fixed and why it was not possible to follow that in certain areas, and I do not want to add to that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब नहीं आया । इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा ? सवाल यह था कि अगले साल के लिए क्या अभी से सरकार गन्ने का दाम घोषित करने का विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Strictly speaking, many of the questions which are being raised are not quite relevant to the main question. But as we have made it clear, last year, in view of special circumstances, I made that announcement, and I have also said that by and large the sugar industry has paid that price . . .

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : एक बात मंत्री जी यह बताइए . . . . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : अरे, पूरा तो हो जाने दीजिए । जरा सब्र करिए । बीच में कैसे खड़े होंगे ? यह तो सीखिए कम से कम वाक्य पूरा हो जाय तब खड़े हों । मैं यही कह रहा था कि पिछले साल यह परिस्थिति थी । उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिकांश स्थानों में दस रुपये दिया है । कुछ ऐसे भी स्थान रहे हैं जहां नहीं दिया है और उस का कारण भी सदस्य लोगों को मालूम है

श्री शारदानन्द : मेरे जिले में तीन शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं तीनों में से एक ने भी . .

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं यहां बहस करने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूं । एक एक कारखाने के बारे में और किसी सदस्य के क्षेत्र का कोई एक कारखाना हो तो उसके बारे में मैं जानकारी इस वक्त कैसे दे सकता हूं ? अगले साल के लिए जहां तक न्यूनतम दाम है, वह तो निर्धारित कर के घोषित कर दिया गया है ।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Strike by Tea Plantation Labour in West Bengal

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S. N. Q. 7. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUDHURI:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper reports that the Tea Plantation Labour in West Bengal, following the failure of the tripartite negotiations due to the stiff attitude of the tea garden owners, are reported to have decided to go on an indefinite strike from the 18th August, 1969, in support of their ten-point demands, including an upward revision of the minimum wages; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avert the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI CHAUDHARY RAM SEVAK): (a) and (b). The Tea Plantation workers of West Bengal presented a charter of tea demands to the managements and gave notice to go on strike failing settlement. The demands relate, *inter alia*, to restoration of land-labour ratio as it existed up to the year 1956 and setting up of a wage fixation machinery at the state level to revise the wage structure of workers in the industry. The State Labour Commissioner held discussion with the parties on August 11, 1969. Subsequently, the State Labour Minister also had talks with the

employers' representatives on August 14, 1969. These did not result in any settlement and the workers went on strike from August 18, 1969.

The matter falls in the State sphere and the state authorities are seized of the situation. We are in touch with the State Labour Minister and will use what goods offices we can for resolving the dispute.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: This is an important subject. Where is the Minister-in-charge.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not do it every time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I seek your guidance. Yesterday I had pointed out that this particular short notice question should be replied by the Labour Minister. Shri Bhagat is not here. You know that the West Bengal Labour Minister has intervened in this matter to bring about a settlement. I would request you to direct that the replies should be given by at least the Labour Minister who is present hare because this is an industrial dispute.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): I will reply.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Labour Minister's reply will satisfy him, I have no objection. But this cannot be made a precedent.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: There should be a full-fledged discussion on this.

With regard to the 10-point demand and man-land ratio, the workers want 75,000 workers taken in at this stage. In the tea gardens, the Government have been acquiring land that is not presently under tea. Where is the expansion to come from if the land from the tea gardens is acquired by Government? So how can a promise be given at this stage to employ 75,000 people?

Secondly, the Labour Minister has been pleased to say that if the employers had taken the right step at the right time the strike would have been averted. I do not know if he has said this but it is reported in the papers . . . (*Interruptions.*) There is a ten point programme which is sought to be implemented by the employers. To enable them to implement that programme, two major things need to be done by the Government: abolition of export duty on tea and introduction of draw-back of excise duty on exported tea. If these things are done, some of the points in the ten-point programme can be implemented by the employers. Some of the points in that programme had already been conceded by the employers and if you allow me I shall read the points conceded . . . (*Interruptions.*) Thirdly, have the Government assessed the loss to our foreign exchange earnings? This is the busiest season in tea gardens and a loss every day of five lakh kgs. of tea valued at Rs. 30 lakhs is feared. It is a conservative estimate. Some of the ten points had already been conceded. Will this be taken into consideration and the loss to our foreign exchange assessed?

SHRI HATHI: The hon. Member has quoted the reply given by me in the Rajya Sabha that if the employers had taken the right step at the right time, the strike would have been averted. That was in regard to jute industry. When I met the employers last year I suggested Rs. 4 and had they accepted this and the proposal of fixing a machinery for fixation of wages, the strike would have been averted. That is what I said. Even now I say: had the employers taken the right step at the right moment, the strike could have been averted. It happened because they did not do so.

So far as employment potential is concerned, it is a fact that the number of persons employed is decreasing day by day . . . (An Hon. Member:

tea production is increasing). We should take steps to see that the number of persons employed is not reduced by various means that the employers adopt to decrease employment. The Labour Ministry is not concerned with the reduction of duty but with the condition of workers, their wages and other things and therefore I do not think a reply on this point is expected of me.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: The reply given by the hon. Minister shows that he wants the employers to concede some of the points. Certain things had already been conceded, and I would be happy if they concede something more because we also deal with labour and we want them to have the best possible conditions. In that case the wherewithal to implement the whole of the ten point programme must be given by the Government. That is what I would put emphatically.

SHRI HATHI: I am happy to know from the hon. Member that the employers are ready to meet some of the demands of the workers. This matter is being discussed by the West Bengal Labour Minister and two of the labour union leaders, Kali Mukerjee and Jatin Chakravarty who is also a Minister. They had gone to Jalpaiguri and they talked to them yesterday and they are returning today or tomorrow morning and they will let us know the result of the talks.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: The land labour ratio mentioned by the hon. Minister has substantially changed in tea industry in the course of the last fifteen years as in many other industries with the development of technology and methods of production. The demand of the workers in this particular industry is of a peculiar nature and if that demand is accepted, it would mean that the employers will have to take in more than 70,000 workers when they are not needed and when the present strength on the rolls was adequate for the present production. Therefore, may I ask the hon. Minister whether at the present level of production the existing strength of workers is adequate and also whether the tea industry is not passing through a severe crisis and are losing their international markets and hance the industry is not in a position to incur more expenditure?

SHRI HATHI: The grievance of the workers is that the employers engage contract labour and temporary labour and thus reduce the strength in each garden. The land labour ratio will vary according to the conditions of the garden but certain steps could be taken. For example, instead of having contract or temporary labour, they can fill permanent vacancies. Then there will be no grievance. But because the employers are adopting other methods, these difficulties arise.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: My question was specific. At the existing level of production is not the present strength adequate? Secondly, is not the tea industry facing a crisis because of the loss of international market and are they in a position to increase their expenditure?

SHRI HATHI: A Committee was appointed by the West Bengal Government and has said what the present strength should be after taking the various factors into consideration. But that can also be a matter of discussion between the employers and the workers and the West Bengal Government . . . (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHURI: The crisis in the tea industry is being highlighted as a pressure tactics to pressurise the Government to granting full abolition of the export duty on tea. That is why it is necessary to mention that already in this year's budget the industry was granted some reduction of export duty and it is also necessary to mention that in North Bengal the tea industry enjoys an advantage, an exemption

from entry duty into Bengal which Assam tea suffers from. Thirdly, this year, tea prices are very good, because of Egyptian purchases. So, the crisis that is being highlighted is being exaggerated in certain interested quarters.

So, I would like to ask the Government, so far as the land—worker ratio is concerned, whether they are aware that the Chairman of the Tea Planters' Association, Mr. Lammond, has already denied categorically that he is not prepared to negotiate with the workers' organisation over this issue, and it is this refusal that has resulted in the strike, and that is why I want not the Labour Minister but the Commerce Minister, the Minister of Foreign Trade, to answer this question. Because, we have seen in the jute industry that the jute tycoons want to pressurise the Government for the abolition of the entire export duty. A similar tactics is being adopted here by the tea planters.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

This is the question: whether the Minister is aware of these things and whether he would tell the industry straightway that these tactics would not pay so far as the Government is concerned.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): The question of competitiveness of the tea industry has been raised. In a matter of labour dispute, although the industry's economic viability is important, these two are not related. So far as jute is concerned, a similar question was raised by the employers the jute industry is in a far greater difficulty because it is a high export-commodity, and the export market is facing that competitiveness. In regard to tea, the position is different so far as export is concerned, because there is an over-supply; the supply position is a surplus position, and the unit value of tea prices outside is coming down, but in competitiveness, inefficiency of tea production, in the prices fetched by tea, particularly Darjeeling tea, it is better than in any other country. The unit value, although it is falling generally, the unit value of Indian tea has fallen less than, for example, the unit value of Ceylonese tea. Therefore, that is a relevant question: that the whole economics of the industry should be looked into. But I would plead that in a matter of this kind, it should not be raised that because the industry is facing some difficulties it is for the Government to see. In the last budget we gave relief when we examined that question. We want that matter to be settled in the normal way as any labour dispute is settled. If, as a result of that, as we have said in the case of jute, when the problem comes,—to look into the economic viability of an industry—we will certainly look into it. But we would not like that question to be raised as between the industry and the labour. These are two separate things.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The answer is certainly louder than the question.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री श्रीमन्, ठेकेदारी पर मजदूरों से मजदूरी कराना, सभी लोग जानते हैं शोषण का एक बहुत बड़ा तरीका है। मजदूरों का शोषण समाप्त करने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त की जाये। तो मैं [illegible] से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब सरदार इस रिवाज को समाप्त करने के लिए यत्न कर रही है तो क्या इस प्रकार की भी व्यवस्था की जायेगी कि चाय बागानों में जो ठेकेदारी की प्रथा है उसको भी हमेशा के लिए समाप्त कर दिया जाये या फिर इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था की जाये जिससे उन मजदूरों का शोषण न हो सके? इसके अतिरिक्त क्या मन्त्री महोदय यह भी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आज जितने मजदूर चाय बागानों में काम करते हैं

उनमें कितने नियमित हैं और कितने ठेकेदारी पर काम करते हैं ?

SHRI HATHI: As I have already stated, the practice of employing contract labour is the cause for reduction in the labour force in the tea gardens. That has to be stopped. As the House knows, we have already introduced a Bill in the House for the abolition of contract labour and I think the report of the Joint Committee is before the House.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चूंकि आजकल चाय की फ़सल बिल्कुल तैयार है, अनुमान यह है कि 30 लाख रु० रोज़ का नुक्सान हो रहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है कि माननीय श्रम मंत्री, हाथी जी की राज्य के श्रम मंत्री, श्री कृष्ण पद घोष से बातचीत हुई है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप कर के इस को सुलझाना चाहती है ? और राज्य के श्रम मंत्री के साथ माननीय हाथी जी की टेलीफ़ोन पर क्या बातचीत हुई है ? क्या उस का निष्कर्ष निकला है ?

SHRI HATHI: The talks I had with the labour Minister of West Bengal were to know about the latest developments. I talked to him on four occasions. The last talk I had was yesterday. He says that the strike is peaceful. They are trying to settle the matter. As I said, two of the labour leaders have gone there and they would be returning today or tomorrow. They are trying their best. Therefore, there is no question of our interfering in it. Certainly, I and my colleague shall use our good offices to do whatever is necessary.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The President of the Consultative Committee of the Tea Planters' Association: Mr. Lemond, has developed a fantastic logic which, if allowed to be followed, will mean that the labourers in the tea gardens will be allowed to be exploited and retrenched as time passes. Now they have increased the workload. In 1951 the number of tea garden workers was 3,27,000. Now it is 1,97,000. In 1956 the figure was 2,60,000. That is to say, from 1951 and now 40 per cent of the tea workers have been retrenched; from 1956 and 1959 nearly 27 per cent have been retrenched. Yet, a fantastic logic has been created . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let him come to the question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am giving the background. A fantastic logic has been advanced that because malaria and tuberculosis have been removed there is no necessity for 1,30,000 workers any more; that is to say, every year 1,30,000 workers were attacked by either malaria or tuberculosis. Now my question is this. Out of the 320 tea gardens in West Bengal how many are owned by Europeans and are they standing in the way of the land labour ratio that was being advocated by the Kadir Nawaz Committee? Will the Government, on the basis of the Kadir Nawaz Committee Report, undertake negotiations with the workers for an honourable settlement? If the European planters disagree with the recommendations made by that Committee, will Government nationalise at least those tea gardens which are owned by Europeans?

SHRI HATHI: So far as the first part is concerned, I am not inclined to agree with the logic. So far as the number of European owners is concerned, I am not conversant with the figure but I am sure, the Minister of Labour, West Bengal, will take all these into consideration when he discusses this question. I am sure, he will take into consideration the interest of workers.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about nationalisation?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The question of nationalising the tea industry does

not arise at this moment. There is no intention of nationalising the tea industry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am happy that both Shri Hathi and Shri B. R. Bhagat are in close contact with the West Bengal Government regarding the strike. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister of labour and Employment or the Minister of Foreign Trade and Supply, Shri Bhagat, one of them, will go to Calcutta, call a tripartite meeting to settle the strike as soon as possible and see that the workers are no more exploited by the tea garden owners.

SHRI HATHI: I am in touch at present . . . *(Interruption)*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not on telephone; you go there.

SHRI HATHI: I am in touch with them. They said that two of the leaders, one of whom is a Minister also, have gone to Jalpaiguri and they are returning today or tomorrow.

SHRI S. KUNDU: Has the Minister invited you to go there?

SHRI HATHI: No. If they want my assistance or Shri Bhagat's assistance, we will certainly go and assist.

श्री शिव नारायण : जब यह सरकार और ये पार्टी 10 पौइंट प्रोग्राम को मानती है और मजदूरों की भी 10 सूत्री मांग है तो उन वर्कर्स की मांग को सरकार को मानने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

SHRI HATHI: As I said, all the demands are being discussed by the West Bengal Government and I am in constant touch with them. We shall use all the good offices that we can. I shall talk with the union leaders and employers and my colleague will also talk. We shall do everything that we can; but primarily it is a matter for the West Bengal Government.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री के ऊपर यह आरोप है कि वे व्यापारियों और चाय व्यापारियों में विमाता का सा व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। जब जूट इंडस्ट्री में 4 अगस्त, 1969 को हड़ताल हुई तो वहां वैदेशिक व्यापार मंत्री ने जा कर व्यापारियों पर जोर दिया और अन्त में समझौता हुआ। मेरा कहना है कि अभी तक मंत्री जी वहां नहीं गए हैं, उन को वहां जा कर व्यापारियों पर दबाव डालना चाहिये कि वे मजदूरों की निम्नतम मांगों को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र पूरा करें जिस से यह हड़ताल खत्म हो और बंगाल संकट से मुक्त हो।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस में कोई विमाता के व्यवहार का सवाल नहीं उठता है। अगर जरूरत पड़ेगी तो श्रम मंत्री जी जा सकते हैं, मैं जा सकता हूं और हम लोग बंगाल गवर्नमेंट से टच में हैं। जरूरत पड़ेगी तो जाने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

SHRI P. GOPALAN: One of the main demands of the workers is the fixation of increased minimum wages to the workers. I want to know from the Government whether this Government is in favour of fixing increased minimum wages to the workers employed in this industry; if so, why had the Government approached the Government of Kerala some months back not to raise the minimum wages when the workers employed in this industry had gone on a strike in Kerala?

SHRI HATHI: The Labour Ministry is always in favour of increasing the wages of the workers. If there is an impression that I asked the Kerala Government not to increase the wages, that is wrong. In fact, the wages have been increased to Rs. 2.50 p. to Rs. 2.80 p. or so.

SHRI P. GOPALAN: I just wanted to know whether the Central Government can advise the Government of Kerala not to raise the minimum wages.

SHRI HATHI: Not at all. What I had advised was that before issuing

a notification under the Minimum Wages Act, the necessary procedure of discussing it with the employers and workers should be followed. But I was always for the increase in the wages.

SHRI NATH PAI: Sir, I would like the Labour Minister to answer part (a) of my question and the Minister of Foreign Trade to answer part (b) of it.

In view of the statement made by the Labour Minister that the sympathies of the Government of India in this dispute are with the labour, (a) may I know what active steps he is taking to bring the strike to an end in view of the fact that the daily loss of production is of the order of Rs. 3 crores and (b) taking into consideration the present state of the industry and the fact that as much as 88 per cent is foreign-owned may I know whether the Government is contemplating to nationalise this industry?

SHRI HATHI: As regards part (a) of the question, I have been telling all the time what I have been doing. Primarily, it is a matter of the West Bengal Government and the Minister there is trying his best. I shall use all the good offices that I can for the purpose.

SHRI NATH PAI: What about (b)?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As regards part (b), there is no intention of nationalising the tea industry at the present moment.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: In view of the findings of the Rege Committee report and the Chatterjee Committee report, the land-labour ratio has been reduced during the past 10 years and that the employers are systematically cutting down the strength of labour throughout India and specially, in West Bengal and in view of what he has himself admitted in Kerala and also said just now in the House that there has been an increase in minimum wage by 59 p. over and above the so-called fair wage fixed by the Tea Wage Board, may I know whether the Central Government is prepared to bring pressure on the employers to increase, firstly, the number of workers and reduce the work-load and, secondly, to get them higher Wages?

SHRI HATHI: The hon. Member was a member when the discussions between the employers and the workers were carried on in Kerala for fixing of wages and, ultimately, it has been done. The same procedure will be followed in West Bengal also.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: What about the findings of the Rege Committee and the Chatterjee Committee that there has been an increase in the work-load?

SHRI HATHI: The Chatterjee Committee did find that there has been an increase in the work-load. The Rege report is an old one. The Chatterjee Committee report is the latest one. In that also, the hon. Member was present when we discussed that report.

SHRI S. KUNDU: One of the most important point of the strike which is being lost sight of is that the land-labour ratio, as it was in 1956, has gone down as compared to 1969 when the production has gone up and the cultivation of acreage has also gone up. It is a serious problem. In view of that, may I know whether the Labour Ministry as also the Foreign Trade Ministry are able to give the reasons for it, whether it is against the labour-intensive plans or whether they have put labour-saving machinery there? For what reasons has the land-labour ratio gone down and whether they were going to make inquiries because it is not only a State matter, it is a national issue.

SHRI HATHI: I have already answered that some of the causes for the decrease in labour force are employment of contract labour, tempo-

rary labour, not filling up vacant posts and mechanization. These are some of the causes for the decrease in the labour force and that is the matter which is being discussed by the West Bengal Government. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राज्य फार्मों द्वारा अधिक उपज वाले बीजों की सप्लाई

*666. श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकारी फार्मों द्वारा अधिक उपज वाले बीजों की सप्लाई के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ख) फार्मों में बीजों का उत्पादन मूल्य वर्षवार क्या था और किसानों को वे किस मूल्य पर बेचे गये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और एकत्रित होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

देश में चरागाहों का समाप्त हो जाना

*667. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में चरागाह काम समाप्त होने जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इससे पशु-धन के विकास पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट निर्णय करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) यह कहना सच नहीं है कि देश में चरागाह अधिकांशतः समाप्त हो गये हैं। अंक तथा सांख्यिकी निदेशालय द्वारा निर्मित भूमि उपयोगिता सांख्यिकी के अनुसार गत 12 वर्षों में जितने क्षेत्र में स्थायी चरागाह तथा अन्य चराने वाली भूमि है, वह भिन्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	स्थायी चरागाह तथा अन्य चराने वाली भूमि
	(हजार हेक्टेयरों में)
1955–56	11,473
1956–57	12,186
1957–58	12,831
1958–59	13,090
1959–60	13,679
1960–61	13,966
1961–62	14,082
1962–63	14,104
1963–64	14,594
1964–65	14,747
1965–66	14,906
1966–67	14,066

(ख) 1961—66 के दौरान पशु-धन की आबादी में 2.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि को दृष्टि में रखते हुये उपलब्ध चरागाहों और घास वाली भूमि का उपयोग अधिक बढ़ रहा है। इससे चरागाह की उपलब्धि प्रति पशु के

लिए कम हो गई है और इस प्रकार चारे की फसलों को भूसा आदि पर उन्हें अधिक निर्भर करना पड़ता है ।

(ग) चरागाहों तथा चरने की भूमि के विकास की ओर राज्य वन विभागों द्वारा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है । राज्य सरकारों के भूमि संरक्षण कार्यक्रमों में वनरोपण तथा चरागाह विकास के लिए उपबन्ध है । केन्द्र द्वारा आयोजित नदी घाटी परियोजना स्कीम जल उपलब्ध वाले क्षेत्रों में चरागाहों के विकास के लिए चलाई जा रही है । दाना चारा तथा चरागाह भूमि को सुधारने के तरीकों पर अनुसंधान भारतीय घास भूमि तथा चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान, झांसी के द्वारा किया जा रहा है और परिक्षेत्र प्रबन्ध तथा रिक्त चरागाह भूमि के विकास के लिए नई तकनीकियों का केन्द्रीय शुष्क क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर द्वारा विकास किया जा रहा है ।

Winding up of Suratgarh Farm

*668. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to wind up the Central State Farm at Suratgarh, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the total investment made stating the gift machinery received from the Soviet Russia, the profit made in all these years and the reasons for the failure of the Farm; and

(c) the names and the qualifications of the Officers incharge of this Farm since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 1. Value of gift machinery received—Rs. 67 lakhs (approx.)

2. Other investment, profit and loss in each year.

Year	Amount invested (Rs. in lakhs)	Profit (Rs. in lakhs)	Loss (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	8·56		2·71
1957-58	17·42		5·09
1958-59	28·98	1·70	
1959-60	39·22	..	2·25
1960-61	45·95	2·84	..
1961-62	39·19		6·23
1962-63	80·03		6·51
1963-64	59·53		11·77
1964-65	68·85		9·93
1965-66	50·60		24·17
1966-67	48·52	18·71	
1967-68	68·27*	49·52	..
1968-69	59·00@	(Not yet available)	
		72·77	68·66

*(Combined for Suratgarh and Jetsar Farms)

@(Final figures from Accountant General are still awaited).

The figures of profit and loss have been worked out after providing Rs. 37.57 lakhs as interest on capital from 1956-57 to 1967-68.

3. From the figures given above it is clear that the Farm has, over a period of 12 years, not only met the interest on capital invested but also earned a net profit of Rs. 4.11 lakhs. The Farm has not failed. However, it could have achieved better results but for the inadequate irrigation supplies and annual floods in the Ghaggar river.

(c) Names and qualifications of the officers incharge of the Farm.

S. No.	Name of the Officer incharge	Qualifications	Duration	Remarks
1.	Major Gen. Thakur-Mahadeo Singh, D. S. O.	Retired Quarter Master General, Indian Defence Services.	1·8·56 to 8·7·63	
2.	Shri C. P. Srivastava.	1. Licentiate in Engineering. 2. Associate Member American Institute of Electrical Engineers. 3 Member Institute of Engineers.	22·7·63 to 31·3·65	Sh. C. P. Srivastava was working as Joint General Manager of the Suratgarh Farm when Major Genl. Thakur Mahadeo Singh suddenly died, Sh. Srivastava was then called upon to work as Genl. Manager.
3.	Shri S. R. Roy.	B. Sc (Agri.) Associate, I. A. R. I., in Agronomy.	1·4·65 to 19·6·66	Shri S. R. Roy was working as Joint Genl. Manager when Sh. C. P. Srivastava retired. The former was then asked to take over as General Manager.
4.	Shri Goverdhan.	A retired Inspector General of Police.	20·6·66 to 28·2·69 (An).	
5.	Shri S. N. Aga.	A retired Inspector General of Police.	from 1·3·69 (continuing).	

Central Assistance to West Bengal for Two Hospitals under E. S. I. Scheme

*669. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal will get Rs. 2 crores from the Centre for proposed two hospitals in the State under the Employees State Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Government of India

does not provide funds for construction of Hospitals. Administration of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the responsibility of the State Governments.

Although in the past the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has provided funds for the establishment of hospitals, a Committee has now been set up by the Corporation to review the financial position of the Corporation and to make recommendations. The Report of the Committee is awaited.

Implementation of Employees' Provident Fund Act

*670. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the recent State Labour Ministers' Conference, he had suggested that the public undertakings, which are not implementing the Employees' Provident Fund Act and the Schemes framed thereunder, should ask for exemption from the Employees' Provident Fund Act rather than give the impression that they are defaulters; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Labour Ministers to this suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) At the Conference of the Labour Ministers (Northern Zone) held in May, 1969, it was suggested that public sector units might either seek exemption under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, if the facilities provided by them to the workers were not less favourable than those prescribed under the Act, or they must implement the Act and the Scheme.

(b) The suggestion was accepted.

Film Council

*671. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYARWAL:
SHRI VALMIKI CHOUDHURY:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in the formation of the Film Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the views of representatives of the Film Industry have been ascertained in this regards; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). Consultations are in progress with the representatives of the film industry. The details of the proposal will be worked out after the discussions are over.

Shipment of Timber Extracted by Forest Department in Andamans

*672. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI KARTIK ORAON:
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total shipment of timber extracted by the Forest Department in Andamans:

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a continuous shortfall in this respect for the last five years; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The average annual shipment of timber from the Andamans Forest Department to the mainland during the last 5 years was 20,502 tons, out of the average annual extraction of 50,000 tons.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reasons for the shortfall were non-availability of adequate shipping space, and increased consumption of timber in the Islands itself. The steps taken by Government in this connection briefly are that the shipping space for timber has been increased by addition of one timber carrier and by convesion of one passenger-*cum*-cargo ship into cargo ship. Proposals for engaging other cargo ships for carriage of Andaman Timber to the mainland are also under examination. Efforts are also being made to further increase the internal consumption of timber locally in the Islands.

Minimum Wage for Landless Labourers

*673. SHRI ONKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no law for fixing minimum wage for landless labourers in all the States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where such laws are not in force; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to impose such laws in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The Minimum Wages Act 1948 provides for the fixation of statutory Minimum Wages for employment in Agriculture and other scheduled employments.

(b) The Act extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

(c) The Act is proposed to be extended to Jammu & Kashmir also.

Sugarcane Availability

*674. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Kothari, President, Indian Sugar Mills Association, emphasised in the annual meeting of the Association on the 10th May, 1969 in New Delhi that an expert body should be set up comprising experts of independent standing to advise the Government and the industry in regard to cane availability in an area and whether it was necessary to shift the units to better sites in order to ensure full utilisation of the plant's capacity; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) There is already a Screening Committee in the Department of Food which screens all applications received from sugar factories whether for shifting, expansions or new units. In the matter of cane availability, the judgement of the State Government is relied upon. It is not, therefore, considered necessary to set up another expert body for the purpose.

Representation made by Central Information Service Association

*675. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Service Association have made a representation in regard to that Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1746/69].

Conversion of D. M. S. into Autonomous Body

*676. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to convert the Delhi Milk Scheme into an autonomous body; and

(b) whether the new corporate form of Public Limited Company will secure greater efficiency and permit lower prices of milk to consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conversion of Delhi Milk Scheme into a Statutory Corporation is aimed at achieving greater efficiency in its working. The Corporation will fix its price for sale of milk and other products on commercial principles.

Unemployment in the Country

*677. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed according to the study conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute in collaboration with the London School of Economics and the latest figure of the unemployed on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges;

(b) whether Government have calculated the proportion of the total unemployed persons who register themselves in the Exchanges, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the latest assessment about the number of days of employment in a year for the landless labour and how this compares with the previous equation that there is work in irrigated villages for 5 months and in unirrigated villages for three months in the year; and

(d) the steps taken for increasing more Employment Opportunities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The study did not bear on the subject of unemployment. The number of jobseekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31st May, 1969 was 30,13,361.

(b) As part of the National Sample Survey Programme data on the unemployed persons registered with Employment Exchanges have been collected in the various rounds (16th—21st) of urban Labour Force Survey.

(c) The latest available information relates to 1956-57 in respect of casual and attached agricultural labour house-holds. The number of days of employment of men in the two categories of house-holds during 1956-57 was as follows:—

	No. of days of employment of men in a year
Causal Agricultural Labour house-holds without land.	218.3
Attached Agricultural Labour house-holds without land	292.2

On account of expansion of irrigation facilities and intensive cropping practices the rate of labour utilisation has gone up. It is, however, no possible to indicate the extent to which there has been an upward fluctuation in the average number of days of employment in a year or whether the intensity of Labour utilisation has increased.

(d) Various development programmes proposed to be taken up in the Fourth Plan would provide large volume of employment as mentioned in para 21.16 of the draft Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969—74).

सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम

*678. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में असफल रही है जिसके लिये सामुदायिक विकास विभाग की स्थापना की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सामुदायिक विकास विभाग को समाप्त कर देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसके स्थान पर किसी अन्य विभाग को स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Extension of T. V. Range

*679. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to extend the present range of 40 miles of television to further more miles; and

(b) if so, the expected range to be extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The present range is 40 Kms.

(b) 60 Kms.

Symposium on Planning for Drought Areas

*680. SHRI ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a symposium on 'Planning for drought Areas' held recently in Delhi under the auspices of the National Institute of Sciences has recommended a phased programme for launching an integrated development programme in the drought-prone areas in the country;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the programme recommended by the Symposium;

(c) whether Government have considered their recommendation; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1747/69].

(c) Yes.

(d) The recommendations have already been circulated to all States/Union Territories and other concerned

agencies to take necessary action suitable for the local conditions.

A pilot project has also been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for studying the performance of the integrated package of technology in the drought affected areas of Telengana, Andhra Pradesh. Besides, an All-Indian Co-ordinated project of research for improvement of crop production under rainfed conditions has been included in the 4th Plan proposals.

The recommendations relating to meteorological aspects are under study by the Indian Meteorological Department.

One Union for One Industry

*681. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the principle of One Union for One Industry; and

(b) if so, in how many Public Undertakings this principle is being enforced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Government policy is laid down in the Trade Unions Act, 1926, under which any seven persons can form a trade union and apply for registration, and in the Code of Discipline which provides, subject to certain conditions, for recognition of the majority union in an industry in a local area or in an establishment.

(b) The question of enforcing the principle of recognition does not arise; it applies under the Code of Discipline which operates on a voluntary basis.

Conference of Agricultural Production Commissioners

*682. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-day Conference of the Agricultural Production Commissioners was held in New Delhi from 17th may onwards to consider the agricultural marketing problems in the new context of break through in agricultural production which the country is fortunately facing;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Conference for better organising the marketing mechanism for the agricultural products in India both at the Centre and the State's levels; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in regard to the suggestions made and those accepted for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Agricultural Production Commissioners' Conference was held in May 1969 to consider various programmes of agricultural production. The agricultural marketing problem in the new context was also one of the items of the Agenda.

(b) There was a concensus in the conference on the folloing points relating to agricultural marketing:—

(i) The marketing organisations in the States need to be strengthened and the States should take steps to equip them with proper personnel to deal with the new problems of surpluses that have come to be generated on account of progress in agriculture.

(ii) Special attention should be given to intensive development areas where these surpluses are likely to appear. Planned marketing programmes based on surveys in depth with the area approach should be undertaken.

(iii) The State Governments should undertake surveys with the help of the Agricultural Marketing Organisations assigning a part of their staff for this work to the A. M. A.

(iv) Legislation for the regulation of markets should be undertaken wherever necessary. Action for the regulation of markets and setting up regulated markets should be taken by the States wherever they do not already exist.

(c) The State Governments have to take follow-up action on the above points. A three-day conference of State Marketing Officers is being called in early September, 1969 to discuss these matters in detail and plan the action the State Governments and the Government of India may take in this direction.

The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India has drawn out a scheme for surveys in the IADP districts in collaboration with the State Governments and the agencies working in these areas. This will be placed before the forthcoming Agricultural Marketing Conference.

As far as legislation for regulation of markets is concerned all the States except Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala and Nagaland have already passed legislation to regulate agricultural markets. Others are being persuaded to pass such legislation.

दिल्ली में सहकारी समितियों में भ्रष्टाचार

683. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की सहकारी समितियों में भ्रष्टाचार, गोलमाल और अनियमितताओं के मामले बढ़ते जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने मामले पकड़े गये ; और

(ग) इन अनियमितताओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं । 1967-68 के मुकाबले 1968-69 में ऐसे मामलों की संख्या में कमी हुई है ।

(ख)	1966-67	15 मामले
	1967-68	26 मामले
	1968-69	23 मामले
	योग	64 मामले

(ग) सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक अपने अधीन के प्रशासनिक संगठन के माध्यम से सहकारी समितियों के कार्यकरण का पर्यवेक्षण करते हैं । वे सहकारी समितियों के वार्षिक लेखाओं की लेखा-परीक्षा करते हैं । यदि किसी समिति का कार्यकरण असंतोषजनक पाया जाता है, तो बम्बई सहकारी समिति अधिनियम, 1925 की धारा 43 के अधीन एक विशेष जांच की जाती है । जहां आवश्यक होता है वहां ऐसे मामले जांच के लिए पुलिस को भी भेजे जाते हैं । सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक के अधीन के लेखा-परीक्षा कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का एक प्रस्ताव दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है ।

Unemployment Allowance

*684. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY:
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the reported statement of the

Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal to bring pressure on the Centre to discharge its responsibilities with regard to the legitimate demand for an Unemployment Allowance; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The Deputy Chief Minister, West Bengal, is reported to have made a statement in this connection.

(b) No proposal for the grant of an Unemployment Allowance to all unemployed persons in the country is under Government's consideration.

Surplus Staff in the Department of Rehabilitation

*685. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the staff of the Rehabilitation Department at a number of places including Indore has been declared surplus;

(b) if so, the details of the staff that has been declared surplus, the steps taken to absorb them in other Office and whether they are being paid their salaries regularly pending their absorption elsewhere; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Some members of staff of the Settlement Organisation and the Dandakaranya Development Authority were declared surplus as a result of the review by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance. Some staff was also declared surplus in the Dandakaranya Project as a result of the review conducted by the Staff Review Committee of the Project.

(b) The staff rendered surplus was as follows:

	No. rendered surplus Cl. III	Cl. IV	Total
(i) Settlement Organisation	391	114	505
(ii) Dandakaranya Development Authority	161	60	221
Total	552	174	726

Every possible effort was made to provide alternative employment to the staff rendered surplus. Such of the Class III staff as could not be accommodated in available vacancies in the Dpartment itself was transferred to the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs for re-deployment in other Departments. The particulars of Class IV staff were forwarded to the Directorate General of Employment and Training for similar action.

All persons except the following have already been re-deployed:

(i) 11 members of class III and class IV staff of Settlement Organisation—Their names have also been sponsored to other organisations and offers of appointment are expected shortly.

(ii) 8 members of Class III staff of Dandakaranya Project—Their services had to be terminated as they could not be re-deployed.

The Staff declared surplus were paid their salaries regularly for a maximum period of six months according to rules laid down in this regard.

Black Marketing of Fertilizers in Rajasthan

*686. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilisers are not available to the farmers in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the fertilisers are sold in black-market by the middlemen;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to see that the farmers get the maximum benefit of the fertilisers; and

(d) the quantity of fertilisers supplied to farmers in Rajasthan during the year 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Government of Rajasthan who are concerned in the matter and it will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Production of Sugar during Fourth Plan

*687. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been laid down to increase production of sugar in the country during the Fourth Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the target fixed, cost of the production and the steps to be taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Fourth Five-Year Plan envisage an output level of 4.7 million tonnes of sugar to be achieved by 1973-74 partly through the expansion of existing units and partly through the establishment of new units primarily in the cooperative sector. The cost of expansion of the sugar industry is estimated at about Rs. 99 crores. To achieve this target additional capacity is being licensed.

Review of Lists of Press Representatives by Press Accreditation Committee

*688. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Press Accreditation Committee has reviewed the list of Indian and Foreign Press Representatives since 1967;

(b) whether a large number of Public Relations and Liaison representatives, foreign lobbyists and inactive journalists have succeeded in inflating the lists of Correspondents accredited to the Union Government;

(c) whether the Press Information Bureau has sought the assistance of the I.F.W.J. and the Intelligence and Security Services to check the bonafides of such bogus Correspondents; and

(d) whether several Correspondents are also looking after the business interests of their own newspapers and also other economic interests of their proprietors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). Accreditation at the Headquarters of Government of India is given to whole-time correspondents/cameramen on the recommendations of the Central Press Accreditation Committee which has representatives of both the IFWJ and the AINEC. Personnel of foreign embassies and their Information Service are not given accreditation by the Government of India as Press Correspondents. The only exception is where a member of a foreign Information Service may be representing whole-time an organisation such as the State radio of his country. *Ad hoc* facilities are, however, extended to members of foreign Information Services for press coverage in which they are specially interested.

such as visits of Heads of States or Governments etc. from their respective countries. The Central Press Accreditation Committee appointed a sub-committee on November 23, 1968, to conduct a review of the list of the accredited press representatives. The Sub-committee has held four meetings, the last one being on June 3, 1969. The report of the sub-committee will be placed before the Central Press Accreditation Committee at its next meeting. The object of the review is to ensure that only bona-fide correspondents|cameramen enjoy accreditation facilities.

Procurement Prices of Paddy and Wheat

*689. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement prices of paddy and wheat in various States for the Food Corporation of India;

(b) the reasons for the great disparity in the procurement prices of paddy in different States; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring down the disparity and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Food Corporation of India purchases foodgrains at the procurement prices fixed by Government. A statement indicating the procurement prices of paddy and wheat is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1748|69.]

(b) The prices fixed for the deficite States are generally higher than those of the surplus States reflecting the traditional differences in open market prices.

(c) Government are aware of the necessity to narrow down inter-State disparities in procurement prices. Procurement prices are fixed in consultation with the State Governments concerned. Every effort is made to persuade the States to agree to such prices as would narrow down the disparities between States.

Import of Tractors Vis-a-Vis Government Policy

*690. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 15,000 completely built tractors have been licensed to be imported during the current year;

(b) the makes of these imported tractors and whether any of these are of the makes currently being manufactured in India; and

(c) the future policy of Government of India regarding imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It was decided to import 15,500 tractors of various makes and sizes against the requirements for 1968-69. 5,000 of these were to be imported in SKD packs and the rest in completely built-up condition. Agreements have since been concluded with the foreign suppliers for the import of all these tractors. Licences for the import of 15,000 tractors have already been issued and for the rest 500 tractors a licence will be issued shortly.

(b) The makes of these tractors are Zetor-2011, DT-14B, RS-09, SUPER-UTOS and Byelarus MTZ-5. The assembly of Zetor-2011 tractors being imported in SKD packs is being undertaken at Talkatora Workshop (Uttar Pradesh) and Nilokheri Workshop (Haryana). The manufacturing programme for DT-14B, RS-09 and SUPER-UTOS has already been approved in principle and actual manufacture is expected to start in the near future. Byelarus tractors

have been allowed to be imported on account of the fact that a large number of these tractors are already operating in the country and their fixed performance has been found to be satisfactory.

(c) The policy is under consideration of Government.

Rural Credit Survey

4310. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4700 on the 21st March, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the All India Rural Credit Review Committee has submitted its report to the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the extent of rural credit according to that Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has made the following rough estimates of agricultural credit requirements on the basis of certain assumptions:—

(i) Total production credit requirement in 1973-74—Rs. 2,000 crores.

(ii) Investment credit of long term nature during the entire Fourth Plan period—Rs. 1,500 crores.

(iii) Investment credit of medium term nature during the entire Fourth Plan period—Rs. 500 crores.

Rules for granting Telephones to Journalists

4311. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules under which Telephones under 'Special Category' are granted to the journalists;

(b) whether Government have received repersentations from any sources to modify these rules;

(c) if so, the details of the representations; and

(d) whether Government would take the necessary steps to amend the Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Following types of applicants in the category of journalists are entitled to registration in 'Special' Category.

(i) News Agencies.

(ii) Accredited correspondents.

(iii) Daily Newspapers.

(iv) Weekly, Fortnightly & Monthly Journals & Magazines.

Quota for special category is 15,20 per cent of new connection at old/new OYOT stations and 30 per cent at Non-OYOT stations. Registration in this Category is subject to scrutiny by Telephone Advisory Committees where they exist. These committees are also empowered to recommend out of turn connections in this Category upto a maximum of 50 per cent of the total quota reserved for them.

(b) Yes.

(c) Shri B. M. Chinai, M.P., Shri George Fernandes M.P. and two Associations *viz.*, Indian Federation of Working Journalists, Bombay and Bombay Union of Journalists have represented for liberalising the rules so as to include all Journalists for registration for telephones under 'special category'.

(d) The Government has considered the representations and does not find it desirable to amend the rules.

Publication of a Book of Election Data

4312. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Branch or the media unit of this Minister responsible for the production and distribution of priced publications; and

(b) the reasons for entrusting the Directorate of Advertising publication of a book of Election Data compiled by a Home Ministry Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Priced publications are normally produced by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. However, in exceptional cases where factors like visualisation of highly technical and statistical data, typography, quality printing, etc. are important, the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, who are authorised to farm out jobs to private printers as well, has been undertaking the production of such publications. Such publications are, however, sold through the Publications Division. It was felt that as the book, FOURTH GENERAL ELECTIONS, required specialised handling, D.A.V.P. should be entrusted with its production.

Publication of a Book of Election Data

4313. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimate and the actual cost of production of the publication (per copy and total) of Election Data compiled by the Home Ministry Office and brought out by the Directorate of Advertising;

(b) how many copies of the book were given for review and as complimentary;

(c) whether Government will lay copies of the review, communications, news notes and rejoinders on this book appearing in various newspapers and periodicals till the 30th June, 1969;

(d) whether the Election Commission was consulted on this publication concerning the 1967 General Election; and

(e) how many copies of the book have been sold so far; and how many complimentary copies of this priced publication were given to the compilers and the Editor of the publication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The original estimate of the cost of production of 5,000 copies of the publication was Rs. 82,500 (Rs. 16:50 per copy) and the actual cost came to Rs. 79,652:75 (Rs. 15:93 per copy) including a sum of Rs. 23.500 representing the cost of paper supplied by Government.

(b) Two hundred and sixty-eight, including seventeen for review.

(c) Yes, Sir. Copies of the reviews in the INDIAN EXPRESS, Madras and the FINANCIAL EXPRESS, Bombay are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1479/69].

(d) the publication was sponsored by the Registrar General, India.

(e) Four hundred and sixty-three copies of the book have so far been sold. Two hundred copies were given to the Registrar General of India and his officers who were the compilers of the book.

Establishment of New Sugar Factories

4314. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the various States for

establishing sugar factories in the private and co-operative sectors, separately and State-wise;

(b) the reasons why sanctions have been delayed, particularly in the case of Maharashtra;

(c) which applications have been summarily turned down, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the salient features of the policy of the Government in regard to the establishment of more sugar factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1750/69].

(b) New sugar factories are mainly licensed in the cooperative sector and until recently they were dependent for the bulk of their capital rquirement on rupee loans from the Industrial Finance Corporation. As there was difficulty in arranging the same even for the factories licensed earlier, the applications received had to be kept pending until this problem was resolved. Moreover, the target of capacity and production of sugar for the 4th Plan had to be fixed and this took some time. As soon as the target of capacity for the 4th Plan (1969—74) was finalised and the method of financing the new cooperatives evolved, most of the applications received were considered including those received from Maharashtra.

(c) None. Rejection was only after due considerations.

(d) Additional capacity in the sugar industry is licensed against the targets of capacity and production fixed under the various Five Year Plans. This capacity is licensed both by the expansion of existing units, and establishment of new sugar factories mainly in the cooperative sector. There is no State-wise allocation of capacity and each application is considered on merits from the point of view of cane potential in the area and ability of the applicant to implement the scheme etc.

आकाशवाणी में प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों की नियुक्ति

4315. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या **सचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी, नई दिल्ली, के विभिन्न प्रभागों में 1968 और 1969 में कितने प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों की नियुक्ति की गई, उनके नाम क्या हैं, उनकी शक्षणिक योग्यताएं क्या हैं तथा उनका इस क्षेत्र का अनुभव कितना है;

(ख) क्या दैनिक समाचारपत्रों में इन पदों के लिये विज्ञापन देकर आवेदन-पत्र मांगे गये थे;

(ग) कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे तथा कितने व्यक्तियों को साक्षात्कार के लिये बुलाया गया था;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश रिक्त पदों पर वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने लड़कियां नियुक्त की हैं, जबकि इस पद पर काम करने वालों का मुख्य कार्य कार्यालय से बाहर जाकर रिकार्ड भरना है और इस कार्य को लड़कियां सुगमता पूर्वक तथा कुशलता पूर्वक नहीं कर सकती हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) सात । उनके नाम और क्षेत्र में उनकी अर्हताएं और अनुभव सभा पटल पर रख गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं । **[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिए संख्या** LT–1751/69]

(ख) जी, नहीं । पद आकाशवाणी की पत्रिकाओं में विज्ञापित किए जाते हैं, आकाशवाणी के केन्द्रों के नोटिस बोर्डों पर प्रदर्शित किए जाते हैं और माइक्रोफोन पर घोषित किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) पदों के लिए 79 उम्मीदवारों ने आवेदन किया था । उनमें से 41 उम्मीदवारों को इंटरव्यू के लिए बुलाया गया था ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रोडक्शन सहायकों का काम सामान्यत: आकाशवाणी के स्टूडियो में होता है, कभी कभी उनको बाहर का काम भी करना पड़ता है । इस प्रकार स्त्रियां भी पुरुषों के समान ही अपने काम को करने में समर्थ हैं । तथापि, चयन में कोई वरीयता नहीं दिखाई गई ।

Transmission Executives in A.I.R.

4316. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the cadre of Transmission Executives came into existence in All India Radio:

(b) how many of them have been promoted as Programme Executives:

(c) how many of them are still working in All India Radio as Programme Executives on an *ad-hoc* basis; and

(d) the reasons for not filling up these posts through the Union Public Service Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) From 15th May, 1957.

(b) and (c). 140 of which 8 are at present working on an *ad hoc* basis, and 6 expected to join shortly.

(d) Due to non-finalisation of the amendment of the existing recruitment rules for the posts of Programme Executive in AIR.

Producers in T. V. Centre, Delhi

4317. SHRI SHEO NARAIN:
SHRI NARDEO SNATAK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Producers and Assistant Producers working in the Television Centre of All India Radio, the category of programmes attached to, the date of their employment as Producer|Assistant Producer and the mode of their selection.

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a Producer for Krishi Darshan Programmes;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that the said Producer is functioning in another capacity and the work in the Unit is handled by an Assistant Producer (Film Library) and a Transmission Executive;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the said Assistant Producer and the Transmission Executive were entrusted with the work in order to give them a chance to visit Australia and both of them have visited; and

(e) if so, why the said Producer of Krishi Darshan is wasted when the work could be entrusted to others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1752/69.]

ployment as Producer/Assistant Producers are not earmarked for different items of work. The work of Krishi Darshan programme has been assigned to a Programme Executive, an Assistant Producer and a Transmission Executive.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Talks in Urdu Programme of All India Radio

4318. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons booked for talks, broadcasts and as drama artistes for the Urdu Service of the External Services Division, from the date of starting the Service till the 30th September, 1969;

(b) the criteria for booking such persons and their special qualifications;

(c) whether it is a fact hat only persons belonging to a particular community are given majority of the bookings in the Urdu Service and the other communities are denied; and

(d) how many Staff Artistes and other regular employees are attached to the said Service, their total salary bill during a month and total expenditure during a month on an average for the said Service may be indicated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) (i) Total number of talkers booked .. 250

(ii) Total number of Drama voices booked 126

(b) Talkers and drama voices are booked on the basis of their expertise in the subject of broadcast and ability to play a particular role respectively.

(c) No. Sir.

(o) (i) Staff sanctioned for the services is:

Regular: 6

Staff Artists: 26

(ii) Average monthly expenditure on salary of the Staff is Rs. 14,919.25.

(iii) Average monthly expenditure on the service is Rs. 23,106.15, including expendiure on Staff.

Staff Cars of A.I.R., Delhi

4319. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of staff cars maintained by the local AIR Units located in Delhi including the T. V. Centre, the total cost per year on maintenance of the staff employed for the purpose for the years 1966, 1967, 1968 and up to June, 1969;

(b) the total cost on hiring of taxies, private transport by these Units during the years indicated above;

(c) whether Government are aware that the transport Units of these offices are not immune to 'corrupt' practices and the staff employed should not be retained therefor more than a year or so and should be rotated so as to decrease the vested interest; and

(d) if so, what are Government's orders to this effect and how far these are implemented and what are the reports of the inspection parties on the functioning of the Transport Units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) One staff car for the Directorate General and 38 duty cars, including mobile recording vans and outside broadcasting van, for different units of AIR at Delhi. The total cost per year on the maintenance of staff employed for the purpose is as follows:

1966	Rs. 1,77,167
1967	Rs. 1,91,872
1968	Rs. 2,06094
1969 (upto June'69)	Rs. 1,04,794

(b) The expendiure on hiring of taxies/private transport by these respective units in these years is as follows:

1966	Rs. 30,978
1967	Rs. 23,961
1968	Rs. 74,566
1969 (up to June' 69)	Rs. 48,443

(c) and (d). No instance of corrupt practice in local transport units of AIR has come to our notice.

There are no specific instructions regarding transfer of staff employed for maintenance of the vehicles. However, according to Government decision rotational transfer of staff specifically in section which have to deal with public should be effected as a rule and retention of a person in the same seat in such sections beyond a period of three years should not be allowed except with approval of the higher authority.

Issue of any orders in this regard so far as the staff dealing with the maintenance of these vehicles is concerned. has not been considered necessary.

The reports of Inspection Parties regarding working of transport do not reveal prevalence of corrupt practices Procedural irregularities have, however. been pointed out for corrective action.

Drought Map of Gujarat

4320. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any drought map of Gujarat has been received from the State Government for undertaking pilot projects for solving permanently the drought problems in the drought-affected areas: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. The scheme for agricultural development of Chronically drought-affected areas has been transferred from he Centrally sponsored Sector to the States Sector in the light of the decision of the National Development Council.

Wheat Supply to Gujarat

4321. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MEHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat demanded by the Gujarat Government from the Central Government for 1968-69; and

(b) the quantity of wheat allocated by Government for this period and that actually supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD. AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b).

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Year	Total Quantity for which demand was received	Quantity allocated	Quantity supplied
1968(Jan-Dec)	470	322	210
1969(Jan-July)	100	180	83

Allegation against E.S.P. 47 Exchange, Calcutta

4322. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the attention of the General Manager, Calcutta Telephones was drawn in March last to some serious allegations of corruption and misappropriation of public money against an E.S.P. of 47 Exchange in Calcutta that he (i) manipulates the muster roll (ii) regularly draws money by falsely showing in the muster roll a number of D.R Ms. who never exist in reality (iii) regularly misuse the departmental car for personal requirements, and (iv) regularly collects the coins from the P.C.O. boxes and does not deposit the total amount in the office;

(b) whether it is also a fact that since no action was taken on these allegations. these were brought some time back to the notice of the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs. New Delhi equally with no action; and

(c) whether Government propose to refer the matter to the C.B.I. for a through investigation and remedial action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH):

(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Transfer of Staff in A.I.R.

4323. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Assistant Station Director, Programme Executives, Transmission Executives, Assistant Engineers, Assistant Station Engineers, Senior Engineering Assistant, Engineering Assistant, who have been working at Delhi for the last 8 years at AIR Delhi, News Division, External Services Division, Vividh Bharati Directorate T. V. Centre, and other AIR Units located at Delhi with their dates of posting in Delhi;

(b) the Government policy for the transfer of such employees to other stations outside Delhi who have rendered certain years of service in respect of each category; and

(c) the special circumstances for not transferring to outside Delhi some of the employees who have longer stay in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

(Pleaced in Library. See No. LT-1753/69).

(b) and (c). Persons whose stay in Delhi has been long, usually 5 years or more, are considered due for transfer. However, some officers have not been transferred in spite of their long stay because of their specialization in certain fields such as Research, T. V., etc. or on compassionate grounds. However, Government is undertaking a through review of the subject with a view laying down and implementing a uniform policy.

High Food Prices in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

4324. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that food prices in the Tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, in particular, and in the State as a whole, in general, have been soaring high during the past three months;

(b) if so, how the prices in each of these months in respect of the different food-items in these areas, compared with the average corresponding prices in other States;

(c) the main reasons for higher prices in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the Tribal areas of the State; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to help bring down the food prices in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Prices of foodgrains have registered a rise in Madhya Pradesh including tribal areas during the past three months.

(b) A statement showing the prices of foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh and other States during May-July, 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1754/69].

(c) The rise in prices is mainly seasonal. The tribal areas which are mostly hilly tracts and sparsely populated depend on the adjoining areas for supply. Poor means of communication add to the prices of foodgrains.

(d) State Government are using the power procured in the 1968-69 season for supply through public distribution system to check price rise. Adequate stocks of wheat, rice and milo have also been released in vulnerable areas through the public distribution system.

High Yielding Varieties Programme in Madhya Pradesh

4325. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for developing High-Yielding varieties of foodgrains and other agricultural products is being launched in Madhya Pradesh during 1969-70 or under the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details and the cost of the programme, the items being developed thereunder and the area being brought under cultivation of each item; and

(c) the extent and nature of Central aid sought by the State Government and that being extended by the Central Government in response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Increase in Royalty for Exploitation of M. P. Forest Wealth

4326. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has demanded an increase in the royalty for the exploitation of the State's forest wealth;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the demand and the extent of increase sought; and

(c) the Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Purchases made in T. V. Centre, A.I.R., Delhi

4327. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of purchasing of make-up material, laboratory equipments, TV Films, plywood and other material for designing and construction of sets and the category of officials who make these purchases in TV Centre of All India Raido, Delhi;

(b) whether the stocks of the materials are verified annually and how many times such verifications have been done; and

(c) the results of such verifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The purchase of make-up material, plywood and other material for designing and construction of sets, and laboratory equipment is made as follows:—

(i) On the basis of the lowest quotations received from firms of repute;

(ii) from concerns like Super Bazar, Govt. Emporia etc., at their fixed rates; and

(iii) on the basis of open market survey at lowest available rates when the purchase is of a very minor nature.

TV films are either hired or purchased on agreed rates. All purchases are made after approval of the Assistant Station Director/Director of the TV Centre.

(b) Yes, Sir. The stocks are verified annually.

(c) No discrepancy was noticed.

Import of Fertilisers from U.S.A.

4328. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of fertilisers imported from U.S.A. during the last year and the cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The quantities of fertilisers which were imported from U.S.A. during 1968-69 and the value thereof in Rupees are indicated below:—

Kind of fertiliser	Quantity in tonnes	Value in crores (C & F)
Nitrogen.	4,17,472	Rs. 85.67
Phosphatic.	1,19,941	
Potassic.	20,637	

Exploratory Tubewells Organisation in Tamil Nadu

4329. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Government propose to set up an Exploratory Tube-well Organisation on the model of the organisation set up by the Centre;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme; and

(c) what steps the Centre proposes to take to encourage other States to set up similar organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Tamil Nadu Government have already set-up a groundwater cell to carry out systematic survey of the groundwater resources in the State.

(b) The Cell is headed by a Superintending Engineer and consists of six Geologists and eight Engineers. The programme of work includes collection and collation of ground water data, exploratory drilling and preparation of hydrogeological maps and reports for guiding and regulating the groundwater development programme.

(c) This Ministry had initiated a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 1966-67 for detailed groundwater investigations to be carried out by the States' own Hydro-Geological Cells. Besides Tamil Nadu, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan have also set-up similar Cells. Other States are in the process of doing so.

Reduction of Fat Contents in DMS Milk

4330. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fat contents in the milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme have gone down;

(b) if so, the expected fat content in buffalo, toned, double toned and cow milk of the D. M. S., how far it has gone down and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that the expected amount of fat is available in all the different supplies of milk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Except buffalo milk, the supply of which was discontinued and substituted by standardised milk on 10th of June 1965, the fat content of all the other types of milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme remains unaltered. The diffrent types of milk sold by the D. M. S. and their prescribed minimum fat contents are as follows:—

	Type of milk	Minimum fat content.	Remarks
(1)	Buffalo milk	6·5 per cent	Supply discontinued from 5-5-65
(2)	Standardised milk	5 per cent	Supply introduced from 10·6·65
(3)	Cow milk	4·5 per cent	
(4)	Toned milk	3 per cent	
(5)	Double toned milk	1·5 per cent	
(6)	Sterilised milk	3 per cent	

(c) The milk samples are tested at varous stages of receipt, handling and processing, and only milk with the prescribed minimum percentage of fat it issued.

Transfer of Producers of A.I.R.

4331. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI:
SHRI SHEO NARAIN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1711 on the 31st July, 1969 regarding mass scale transfer of Assistant Producers|Producers and state:

(a) the names with date of appointment of Staff Artistes, Assistant producers and Producers who have not yet been transferred from Delhi Units of All India Radio; and

(b) the reasons for delay in not transferring them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A statement showing the names of Producers|Assistant Producers who have been in Delhi for more than 5 years is laid on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1755|69].

(b) These transfers will be phased over a period of time so that there is no dislocation of work.

गोरखपुर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

4332. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भ्रष्ट व्यापारी गोरखपुर के टेलीफोन केंद्र के कर्मचारियों को नियमित रूप से घूस देते है तथा जो ऐसा नहीं करते उनको टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता;

(ख) क्या कुछ कर्मचारी बिना बुक किये और आधा शुल्क लेकर दूसरे व्यापारियों के साथ ग़लत ट्रंक काल मिला देते हैं और अन्य स्टेशनों से ट्रंक काल मिला देते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब टेलीफोन केन्द्र से कोई नम्बर मांगा जाता है तो वे 10 से 15 मिनट तक ले लेते हैं; और

(घ) क्या खुफिया विभाग द्वारा इन तथ्यों की जांच कराने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख). इस तरह का कोई मामला विभाग के देखने में नहीं आया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि सभा-भवन में इस तरह का आरोप लगाया जा रहा है, विभाग के सतर्कता संगठन से इस मामले में प्रारंभिक जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिए कहा जाएगा ।

Survey of Rajasthan for Ground Water

4333. SHRI D. N. PATODIA. Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out the availability of ground water in the whole of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the targets which have been fixed for the exploitation of the untapped resources during the Fourth Plan with Central assistance; and

(d) the details of the execution of the programme drawn up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Geological Survey of India has carried out geohydrological surveys in an area of about 1,34,400 sq. Kms, distributed over almost the entire State. The Exploratory Tubewells Organisation of this Ministry has drilled 94 exploratory holes located in 11 districts, 21 of which proved successful from the irrigation point of view. The E. T. O. also drilled 281 holes for production tubewells of which 170 proved successful. In addition, the E. T. O. has taken up a project with the assistance of UNDP (SF) for comprehensive groundwater assessment studies in selected area of about 60,000 sq. Kms. of Western Rajasthan, covering districts of Jalore, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Barmer. The State has also set up a Groundwater Cell of its own to collect, and collate groundwater data, carry out exploratory drilling and prepare hydro-geological maps and reports with a view to guiding and regulating the groundwater development programme.

(c) and (d) Targets for minor irrigation schemes including those for exploitation of groundwater are decided on the basis of overall financial resources of the States including their own resources and their eligible share of Central assistance. The targets for the Fourth Plan comprise construction of 18,000 dugwells, boring of 2900 dugwells, deepening of 69,750 dugwells and construction of 475 tubewells. The State Government has a Groundwater Board, which has a fleet of 33 rigs for carrying out drilling work on behalf of the cultivators.

Sale of Imported Tractors in Black-market

4334. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported tractors are available in the black-market at double the price;

(b) whether Government propose to open hiring centres for tractors during the Fourth Plan;

(c) the location of the Centres to be opened; and

(d) the action taken by Government against those who are selling the tractors in the black-market and making profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No complaint has been received that imported tractors are being sold in the black-market at double the fixed price.

(b) and (c) The Government has sponsored a scheme for establishment of agricultural tractor hiring centres in the various States for providing tractors and other agricultural machinery to the farmers at reasonable rates. The Scheme mainly provides for establishment of 30 Centres with 240 Sub-Centres fully equipped to take up various agricultural operations mechanically and to make the services of these Units available to cultivators. The location of the Centres to be opened during the Fourth Plan, will be decided in due course. It is, however, proposed to establish eleven Agricultural Machinery Hiring Centres during the year 1969-70—one each in the States of U. P., Orissa, West Bengal, Haryana, Rajasthan, Kerala, Bihar and two each in Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The Centres would be organised and operated by the Agro-Industries Corporations.

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Laying of Cables in Jorbagh Exchange, New Delhi

4335. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in laying additional cables in Jorbagh Exchange area in New Delhi; and

(b) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) 79.4 per cent of cables have been laid in Jorbagh Exchange area.

(b) Balance of cables could not be laid so far due to the overall shortage of Telephone cables in the country. Efforts are being made to supply additional cables to the Delhi District during the current year.

Earth Satellite Station at Arvi (Poona)

4336. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the commercial earth satellite station at Arvi (Poona) will be completed;

(b) its cost and the amount of foreign exchange involved in the project; and

(c) whether it will have considerable effect on the expansion of our telephone, radio and television net work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The Commercial Satellite Earth Station at Arvi near Poona is expected to be commissioned by middle of February, 1970.

(b) The Earth Station is estimated to cost Rs. 522.60 lakhs including a foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 258·90 lakhs.

(c) Establishment of the Commercial Satellite Earth Station at Arvi will have considerable effect on the expansion of India's international telephone, telegraph, telex and other Services. Meant as it is for handling international telecommunications traffic, this Station will have no direct effect on the expansion of internal telephone radio or television network of the country.

हरे चारे को सुरक्षित रखना

4337. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रोपीओनिक एसिड छिड़क कर हरा चारा सुरक्षित रखने का एक नया तरीका निकाला है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत में किये जा रहे परीक्षणों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) कोई ऐसे परीक्षण नहीं किये गये हैं । परन्तु हरे चारे से साइलेज बनाने के दौरान अगुजीवी क्रिया के कारण अन्य अम्लों में लैक्टिक अम्ल तथा प्रोपियोनिक अम्ल बन जाते हैं । वे अम्ल साइलेज के लिए परिरक्षक का कार्य करते हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषद् के बारे में कानून

4338. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या रोजगार श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषद् के अच्छे परिणामों की ओर इस बारे में मिल मालिकों के अनुचित रवैये को देखते हुए संयुक्त परिषद् के सम्बन्ध में कानून न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में कानून बनाये जाने तक सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी कारखानों में संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषद् की प्रणाली लागू न करने के क्या कारण है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषद् की योजना त्रिपक्षीय विचार-विमर्श के बाद 1958 में शुरू की गई । विचार-विमर्श के बाद यह आम राय थी कि इस योजना

को स्वैच्छिक आधार पर, न कि विवशता कारी विधान द्वारा चलाया जाना चाहिए ।

कृषि कार्यक्रमों के लिये संवाद लेखक

4339. **श्री महाराजसिंह भारती :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी से कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम के प्रसारणों के लिये लेखकों की अर्हताएं क्या हैं, और

(ख) क्या उन्हें केवल पुस्तकों का ज्ञान होता है या उन्होंने किसानों के बीच रह कर इस विषय का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान भी प्राप्त किया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के लिए स्क्रिप्ट लेखकों की कोई विशेष अर्हताएं निर्धारित नहीं की गई हैं, परन्तु स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट की श्रेणियों के लिये स्टैंडर्ड अर्हताएं की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है । [**पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई । देखिए संख्या** 1772/69]

(ख) कृषि सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के स्क्रिप्ट लेखकों में से अधिकांश को व्यावहारिक ज्ञान है ।

किसानों को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई

4340. **श्री बृज भूषण लाल :**
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर उर्वरक सप्लाई करने के लिए 1966--69 में क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले;

(ख) इस कार्यवाही में हाल में कोई परिवर्तन किये गये हैं अथवा भविष्य में करने का विचार है; और

(ग) वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और किये गये ऐसे परिवर्तनों के क्या परिणाम निकलने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). किसानों को सस्ते मूल्य पर उर्वरक देने के लिए 1966--69 के दौरान समय समय पर निम्न कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(1) केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल उर्वरकों की अधिप्राप्ति और किसानों को सम्भाव्य सस्ते से सस्ते मूल्य पर उनके सम्भरण के लिए सम्भरण विभाग की एक केन्द्रीय क्रय प्रणाली के माध्यम से विदेशों से प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक मूल्यों पर उर्वरकों का आयात करना है। इसके अतिरिक्त, माल की परिसीमाओं और बन्दरगाहों की क्षमता आदि के अनुसार एक साथ बड़ी मात्रा में उर्वरकों के आयात को बढ़ा कर जहाजों की व्यवस्था भी अति प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक मूल्यों पर की जाती है।

(2) जनवरी 1969 तक उर्वरकों के देशीय उत्पादन का वितरण मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल द्वारा स्थानीय कारखानों को प्रतिरक्षण मूल्य प्रदान करके, किया जाता था, जिसका निर्धारण वित्त मंत्रालय के लागत लेखा अधिकारीगण कारखानों की उत्पादन--लागत के आधार पर करते हैं। आयातित सामग्री के साथ साथ ये भी किसानों को 'न लाभ, न हानि' के आधार पर बेचे जाते थे। स्थानीय उत्पादकों को प्रतिस्पर्द्धात्मक व्यापार विकसित करने और उन के उत्पादन की लागत को कम करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से, यह निश्चित किया गया है कि 1 जनवरी, 1969 से उनके उत्पादन के किसी भी अंश को पूल द्वारा वितरण के लिये न लिया जाये।

फिर भी, सरकार को अधिकार है कि यदि उर्वरकों के युक्तियुक्त मूल्य बनाये रखने के लिये आवश्यकता हो तो वह देशीय उत्पादन के 30 प्रतिशत को ले सकती है।

(3) केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल की फार्मर-ओरियन्टेड मूल्य नीति का सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उर्वरक निर्माता गण भी अनुकरण करते हैं, जो कि वर्तमान कुल नाइट्रोजन क्षमता के 60 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक के उत्पादक हैं। उन्हें पूल के मूल्यों का ही अनुसरण करने के लिये कहा गया है, और प्रत्येक उर्वरक के लिये विनिश्चित अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य न लें।

(4) भारत सरकार ने प्रत्येक प्रकार के उर्वरक के लिये पृथक् पृथक् वितरण सीमायें निर्धारित कर दिये हैं, जिससे कि वितरण व्यवस्था किसानों से अधिक मूल्य न ले सकें।

(5) चार प्रमुख उर्वरकों अर्थात् अमोनियम सल्फेट, यूरिया, कैलश्यिम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट का मूल्य सांविधिक रूप से नियंत्रित है और इनको अधिक मूल्य पर बेचने की प्रत्येक घटना की जांच पड़ताल तुरन्त राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जाती है और इसके विरुद्ध उर्वरक नियन्त्रण आदेश 1957 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(6) पूल की व्यापारिक गतिविधियों का सतत पुनर्विलोकन किया जाता है और उर्वरकों के आयात की लागत में प्राप्त की जाने वाली बचत का लाभ किसानों को देने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। हाल ही में, इस पुनर्विलोकन के फलस्वरूप, अमोनियम सल्फेट के मूल्य में 10 रुपये की कमी कर दी गयी थी।

(7) जब 1966 में रुपये का अवमूल्यन किया गया, तो सरकार ने निर्णय किया था कि 31 मार्च, 1967 तक उर्वरकों के मूल्य में वृद्धि नहीं की जायेगी और इस प्रकार 40.65 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से पूल को मूल्य में राज सहायता प्रदान की गई। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा कृषि आदानों के मूल्य में राज सहायता प्रदान करने के विपरीत निर्णय किये जाने के कारण 1 अप्रैल, 1967 से अवमूल्यन के फलस्वरूप मूल्यों को संशोधित करके बढ़ा दिया गया था।

(8) विशाल कारखानों की स्थापना और संकेन्द्रित मिश्रित उर्वरकों के निर्माण के कारण, देशीय उर्वरक कारखानों की उत्पादन की लागत और परवर्ती विक्रय मूल्य कम होने की आशा है।

(ग) आशा की जाती है कि उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित कदमों में उर्वरकों का मूल्य उचित स्तर तक बना रहेगा, जिस पर कि किसान उर्वरकों का अनुकूलतम उपयोग करने पर पर्याप्त लाभ प्राप्त कर सकेंगे।

कृषि सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी जापानी दल का दौरा

4341. **श्री बृज भूषण लाल :**
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी एक जापानी दल ने 10 फरवरी से 19 मार्च, 1969 तक भारत का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने किन-किन स्थानों का दौरा किया था और उनके द्वारा किये गय सर्वेक्षण का स्वरूप क्या था; और

(ग) उनके द्वारा अपने प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जापानी कृषि सर्वेक्षण दल ने चार कृषि विस्तार केन्द्रों–अराहं (बिहार), ब्यरा (गुजरात), मंडया (मैसूर) और खोपोली (महाराष्ट्र) तथा डण्डाकारण्य परियोजना का भी दौरा किया है । दलने अध्ययन दौरा किया और राज्य तथा केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकारियों से विचार-विमर्श किया ।

(ग) दल का विस्तृत सिफारिशों सहित प्रतिवेदन भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है । फिर भी इस मंत्रालय में विचार-विमर्श के दौरान जापानी दल ने (i) अराई ब्यारा और मंडया विस्तार केन्द्रों की दोनों स्थानों में फार्मों तथा जिलों के गांवों में जहां कि फार्म स्थित हैं खासकर जिस सीमा तक सम्भव होगा फार्म यंत्रीकरण, कृषि, मशीनरी सेवा और गैर-सरकारी किसानों को प्रदर्शनों द्वारा गतिविधियों को बढ़ावा और (ii) महाराष्ट्र के कोलाबा जिले में, जहां कि खोपोली केन्द्र स्थित है, अधिक विस्तृत पैमाने पर क्षेत्र विकास तथा फार्म यंत्रीकरण कार्यक्रम की व्यवस्था के लिए अधिक तकनीकी सहायता देने की मंजूरी दी थी ।

राज्यों में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

4342. **श्री बृज भूषण लाल :**
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री तुलसीदास दासप्पा :
श्री गार्डिलिगन गौड़ :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिक्षा आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि शिक्षा अनुसन्धान तथा शिक्षा प्रसार के कार्य का समन्वय करने के लिये प्रत्येक राज्य में एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय होना चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन राज्यों में इस प्रकार के विश्वविद्यालय नहीं हैं और वे वहां पर कब तक स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1. बिहार

2. गुजरात

3. हरियाणा (इस समय पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पंजाब पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 1966 की व्यवस्थाओं के अन्तर्गत इस राज्य की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर रहा है)

4. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर

5. केरल

6. तमिल नाडु

7. नागालैन्ड

चूंकि कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय राज्य सरकारों को करना होता है, अत: यह कहना कठिन है कि कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना करने में राज्य सरकारे कितना समय लेंगी ।

Legislation to Regulate Extraction of Ground Water

4343. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI J. SUNDAR LAL:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI NARAYAN SWARUP SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has advised

the States to introduce suitable legislation to regulate the extraction of ground water to avoid depletion of the supply; and

(b) if so, the States' reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Central Working Group for formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan Proposals for Minor Irrigation had recommended that the States should give serious consideration to introduction, as early as possible, of a suitable groundwater legislation with a view to regulating and controlling groundwater extraction within safe limits. The recommendations of the Working Group were brought to the notice of the State Governments by this Ministry.

(b) The proposal was discussed at the State Agricultural Production Commissioners' Conference held in May, 1969. The consensus of opinion in this Conference was that a stage had now been reached when legislative measures would need to be taken for regulating and controlling groundwater development. It was, however, recognised that it would be essential to carry out scientific groundwater investigations before such legislative measures can be implemented. It was suggested at this Conference that the Government of India should draft a model bill for guidance of the State Governments. A Working Group has been set up by this Ministry for drafting this model bill.

Complaint from MPs against External Services Division of AIR

4344. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received letters from certain Members of Parliament regarding inefficient working of the External Services Division of All India Radio;

(b) if so, the points raised in their letters; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The points raised were that some foreign national left the External Services Division before expiry of the contractual period, that there were complaints of ill-treatment and intrigues, that the standard of external services was low because of vacancies in the cadre of supervisors, that the programmes were not attractive and that there were anti-national elements in the External Services Division.

(c) On investigation it was found that the foreigners who left did so mostly for personal reasons, and that other complaints by and large lacked substance. There is, however, considerable scope for improvement in the working conditions of personnel in External Services Division. Steps are being taken to improve the emoluments and other conditions of service in the External Services Division. Whenever any concrete complaint comes to notice it is attended to.

खेती के आधुनिक तरीकों के बारे में किसानों को प्रशिक्षण

4345. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश किसानों को उन्नत बीजों, खेती के आधुनिक उपकरणों और आधुनिक तरीकों की जानकारी नहीं है जिसके कारण कृषि उत्पादन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि नहीं हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकारी खर्च पर किसानों को सरकारी कृषि फार्मों में ले जा कर उन्हें उक्त बातों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी देने के लिये प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार करेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह प्रशिक्षण कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). विस्तार गतिविधियों द्वारा सुधरे बीजों, आधुनिक उपकरणों और कृषि की आधुनिक विधियों का ज्ञान किसानों तक पहुंचाया जाता है, जो कि अब उत्पादन प्रयत्नों का एक आवश्यक अंग है। ये गतिविधियां कई वर्षों से जारी हैं और अधिकाधिक किसानों को इसके अन्तर्गत लाने के लिये इन्हें शनैः शनैः तीव्र किया जा रहा है। "कृषक प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा" योजना के अन्तर्गत, जो कि पहले ही 50 चुनीदा अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्म कार्यक्रम वाले जिलों में लागू की जा रही है और जिसका चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 5 । अन्य जिलों में विस्तार किया जा रहा है, किसानों को सुधरी पैकेज प्रणालियों का व्यापक ज्ञान कराया जाता है। दृश्य श्रव्य प्रचार साधनों की सहायता से किये जाने वाले प्रदर्शनों, राजकीय फार्मों की यात्रा, अनुसंधान केन्द्रों आदि द्वारा यह प्रयत्न किया जाता है, जो कि इस प्रयत्न का एक आवश्यक तत्व है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, जहां तक सम्भव होगा किसानों को राज्य में और राज्य से बाहर राजकीय फार्मों और प्रगतिशील किसानों के फार्मों की यात्रा करने की सुविधायें भी प्रदान की जायेंगी।

(ग) "कृषक प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षा" योजना 1966–67 में मार्गदर्शी योजना के रूप में प्रारम्भ की गई थी और तब से वर्ष प्रति वर्ष इसका विस्तार किया जाता रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

आर्थिक विशेषज्ञों की कमी

4346. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 मई, 1969 के 'दी स्टेट्समैन' (कलकत्ता संस्करण) में प्रकाशित यह समाचार ठीक हैं कि देश में आर्थिक विशेषज्ञों की कमी है जबकि तकनीकी व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न वर्गों के विशेषज्ञों और तकनीकी जनशक्ति की मांग और पूर्ति में असंतुलन होता रहता है। सरकार द्वारा इस पर विचार किया जाता है और इस असंतुलन को यथासम्भव कम करने के प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

Telephones sanctioned by Minister of State

4347. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI KARTIK ORAON:
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections sanctioned by Shri I. K. Gujral; the Minister of State in the Department of Communications, with the names and addresses of the persons; since 1967; and

(b) how many telephone connections have been sanctioned by him with the names and addresses of the persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No separate record of the con-

nections sanctioned by the Ministers is kept. However, the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha shortly.

Automatic Telephone Exchange in U.P.

4348. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of the places where Automatic Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): Automatic exchanges are proposed to be opened during 69-70 at the following stations:

1. Afzalgarh
2. Baheru
3. Bhadohi
4. Bhogaon
5. Bhojipura
6. Bilasanda
7. Daurala
8. Doiwala
9. Gauri Bazar
10. Haldua
11. Hasanpur
12. Jalalabad
13. Jalalpur
14. Jawar
15. Jhinjhak
16. Lar
17. Mahamdi
18. Maharajganj
19. Mihinpurwa
20. Miranpurkatra
21. Mohamdabad (Kanpur Divn.)
22. Mohamdabad (Gorakhpur Divn.)
23. Mohanlal ganj
24. Musafirkhana
25. Mussorie
26. Prayapur
27. Shakpur
28. Sidhault
29. Sitarganj
30. Sonkh
31. Tirwa
32. Thana Bhawan.

International Labour Conference held in Geneva

4349. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any International Labour Conference was held in Geneva in the month of June 1969;

(b) the names of the other countries who participated in the conference; and

(c) the decisions arrived at in the conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Of the 121 member States of the ILO, 116 countries, including India, participated in the Conference. The names of the participating countries are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1756/69].

(c) The Conference, interalia, (i) adopted a net expenditure budget of $59.71 million for the biennium 1970-71; (ii) formally endorsed the approach outlined in the World Employment Programme presented to the Conference by the Director-General, ILO and (iii) adopted a Convention and a Recommendation concerning Labour Inspection in Agriculture and a Convention and a Recommendation concerning Medical Care and Sickness Benefits.

Retrenchment in F. C. I.

4350. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff from the Food Corporation of India has been retrenched recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take about their re-employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There has been no retrenchment of regular staff in the Food Corporation.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fall in the Quality of D. M. S. Milk

4351. SHRI M. L. SONDHI:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps which have been taken in connection with general public complaint that the standard of keeping quality and bacteriological quality of milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme has fallen; and

(b) the steps taken in particular to enforce the inspection of milk which is purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Delhi Milk Scheme has a well-equipped Quality Control Laboratory under expert staff, which ensures strict control of quality of milk and milk products manufactured by the Scheme. Samples of milk are drawn at different stages and checked for bacteriological and keeping quality. The complaint that the quality of milk supplied by D. M. S. has fallen is not justified.

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme has set up Quality Control Laboratory at its Milk Collection and Chilling Centres where the quality of milk is thoroughly checked before acceptance. Surprise checks on the quality of milk are also conducted by officers from Quality Control Laboratory at the Central Dairy.

Village Level Workers

4352. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not making the post of Village Level Worker permanent;

(b) in case the objection is financial, the reasons for not giving grants to the State Governments for this purpose;

(c) whether a monthly progress report is prescribed on all Government activity in the area of each Village Level Worker; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Unemployment in Kerala

4353. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed persons in Kerala has increased from 7.5 lakhs in 1964 to 12 lakhs at present;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 211 industrial establishments have closed down if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the corresponding position about unemployment in other States; if not, whether Government propose to ask for the necessary data; and

(d) whether Government have investigated the problem of closing

down of industrial establishments in view of the reasons given by the management being relevant to planning; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (c). Reliable estimates of unemployment in Kerala or in other States are not available. The methodology of estimating unemployment and connected issues are under study a Committee of Experts.

(b) No information is available.

(d) Does not arise.

Working of Co-operative Consumer Stores

4354. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative consumer stores being run by his Ministry and the investment on each of them;

(b) the result of their working during the last three years indicating the profit and loss and sales, and if there was loss, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are satisfied with the working of these stores and if not, the steps taken to improve their working;

(d) whether Government have considered the desirability of appointing a Parliamentary Committee to look into the working of these stores; and

(e) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The consumer cooperative stores are not run by this Ministry. They are registered under the Cooperative Societies Acts of the States/Union Territories concerned, and are under the statutory control of the state governments/Union Territory administrations, which also provide financial assistance to them. The financial assistance provided by the Central Government to state governments and Union Territories for their consumer cooperative programmes for the year 1966-67 to 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 12.30 crores (approx.). Besides, the Central Government contributed Rs. 15 lakhs to the share capital of the National Cooperative Consumers Federation.

(b) A statement showing the results of the working of the consumer cooperative stores during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1757/69].

(c) The working of a number of the stores has not been satisfactory; as Cooperation is a State Subject, the necessary remedial measures in each case are taken by the state governments/Union Territory administrations on the basis of audit and inspection conducted by the Registrars of Cooperative Societies concerned; their problems and measures for improvement are also studied and discussed at seminars and conferences.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

तारों का देर से वितरण

4355. **श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि पत्रों की तुलना में तार देरी से वितरित किये जाते हैं, यदि हां, तो कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं तथा कितनी शिकायतों के बारे में जांच की गई है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निक हैं ;

(ख) क्या तार विभाग को विशेष अनुदेश देने का सरकार का विचार है जिससे वे अपना काम ठीक ढंग से करें और तार समय पर वितरित हो सकें ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि हिन्दी के तार अंग्रेजी के तारों की अपेक्षा देरी से वितरित किये जाते हैं और यदि हां, उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) खासकर इस किस्म की तो कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुईं, लेकिन तारों के देरी से वितरण होने के बारे में शिकायतें अवश्य प्राप्त हो रही हैं। पिछले वर्ष के दौरान तारों के देरी से वितरित होने के बारे में कुल 9,514 शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। तारों के वितरण में देरी प्राकृतिक या दूसरे कारणों से, जो कि विभाग के नियंत्रण से बाहर थे, परिपथों में होने वाली गड़बड़ी के कारण हुई और कभी-कभी कर्मचारियों की ओर से चूक के कारण भी वितरण में देरी हो गई। ऐसी स्थितियों से बचने के लिए कदम उठाए जाते हैं, और दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध समुचित कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ख) मौजूदा विनियमों में कर्मचारियों के लिए हिदायतें पहले से मौजूद हैं।

(ग) देवनागरी लिपि में दिये गए तारों के वितरण में होने वाली देरी के संबंध में जो शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं, उन पर अलग से कार्रवाई नहीं की जाती, और ऐसे तारों में होने वाली देरी के मामलों के अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यहां इस बात का उल्लेख कर दिया जाए कि देवनागरी के तार भी उन्हीं परिपथों से भेजे जाते हैं, जिन पर कि रोमन लिपि के तार भेजे जाते हैं। फिर भी कभी-कभी देवनागरी तारों में देरी दूरस्थ तारघरों में, जहां केवल एक ही संकेतक काम करता है, देवनागरी के संकेतक के अचानक अनुपस्थित होने के कारण हो जाती है।

माडर्न बेकरीज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड

4356. श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा :
श्री अट्टाकर सूपकार :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोडर्न बेकरी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड की उन शाखाओं के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने उत्पादन कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है और अपने 31 मार्च, 1969 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के लाभ-हानि के खाते प्रस्तुत कर दिये हैं और प्रत्येक का लाभ अथवा हानि का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गैर-सरकारी बेकरियों और दुकानदारों ने मिल कर माडर्न बेकरीज लिमिटेड के उत्पादों को न बेचने का फैसला कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो क्या कम्पनी का अपने उत्पादों को स्वयं बेचने का प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि माडर्न बेकरीज का विज्ञापन आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी बुलेटिनों में अंग्रेजी में प्रसारित किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अहमदाबाद, बम्बई, कोचीन, दिल्ली तथा मद्रास में स्थित माडर्न बेकरीज (इंडिया) लिमिटेड के यूनिटों ने उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है। 31 मार्च, 1969 के अन्त तक की अवधि के लिये कम्पनी के लाभ तथा हानि सम्बन्धी लेखे अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि इन्हें अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) फिलहाल आकाशवाणी से दिये जा रहे वाणिज्यिक विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी में हैं, लेकिन बम्बई तथा दिल्ली स्टेशनों से हिन्दी में विज्ञापन दिये जाने के प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं।

Subsidy to Super Bazars in Delhi

4357. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidy given by Government to various Super

Bazars in Delhi during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) whether the rates of consumer goods sold at these Super Bazars are almost the same as prevailing in the market; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to make the things available at cheaper rates than the market at these stores and also run them on profitable basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Rs. 2.91 lakhs, given to the Cooperative Store Ltd.. New Delhi, which runs three units of Super Bazar in New Delhi.

(b) Generally, the rates of merchandise sold in the Super Bazars are competitive as compared with market prices.

(c) The financial assistance given by government, together with guidelines issued from time to time on operational, accounting and administrative matters, and facilities, such as obtaining supplies directly from manufacturers are intended to enable the Super Bazars to sell goods at favourable rates and run on profitable lines. The management of the Super Bazars have also taken various steps to cut down costs. streamline administrative and operational procedures, reduce shortages and leakages, and augment sales and other income.

A.I.R. Programmes "Jai Bharat" and "Jai Mala"

4358. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the "Jai Bharat" and "Jai Mala" programmes broadcast by the All India Radio for the army personnel contain most of the love songs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to broadcast only the songs of bravery for the army personnel in the above two programmes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) "Jai Bharat" programmes contain songs on themes of national unity, defence, bravery, etc. "Jai Mala" programmes contain all types of popular songs which include love songs also.

(b) The programme is meant for entertainment and all types of songs which have popular appeal are included.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) This is primarily a general entertainment programme consisting of songs of all types. Songs on themes like patriotism, courage, national integration, etc. are already included not only in 'Jayamala' but also in various other programmes throughout the day consistent with the requirement of programme planning and listener appeal. It is not, therefore, considered avoidable to restrict the scope and content of this programme.

Increase in Employment Potentiality

4359. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment potential increased proportionately to the increase in the rise in the demand of the engineering goods in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a): Information is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

Film Finance Corporation

4360. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Film Finance Corporation Ltd., Bombay at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the amount of loan received by the Corporation up to the 31st March, 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties separately;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years;

(d) the details of its performance during the last three years and the amount of profit or loss if any; and

(e) the reasons for losses, if any, and the estimates for the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The authorised and the paid-up capital of the Film Finance Corporation Ltd., Bombay are as follows:—

	Authorised Capital	Paid-up Capital
As on 25-3-60 (date on which the Corporation was set up.)	Rs. 1 Crore	Rs. 20 lakhs
As on 31-3-69	Rs. 1 Crore	Rs. 50 lakhs

(b) The Government advanced loans totalling Rs. 50 lakhs to the Corporation upto 31st March, 1969. No loans have been received by the Corporation from Banks or other parties.

(c) The Corporation paid the following amount of interest to the Government during the last three years:—

Year	Amount of interest (Rs.)
1966-67	2,23,596
1967-68	2,77,303
1968-69	2,67,813
	Rs. 7,68,712

(d) During the last three years the Corporation had sanctioned, disbursed and recovered the following amounts of loans:—

	Year 1966-67 Rs.	Year 1967-68 Rs.	Year 1968-69 Rs.
Loans sanctioned	12,47,912	15,84,123	9,36,020
Loans disbursed	11,94,269	15,05,479	19,06,358
Loans re-paid (Principal only)	15,82,410	15,82,872	3,32,470

The Corporation suffered a loss of Rs. 5,44,359 during the year 1966-67 and earned profits amounting to Rs. 3,414/- and Rs. 13,004/- during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 respectively.

(e) The main reason for loss suffered by the Corporation during the year 1966-67 was write-off of bad debts to the tune of Rs. 5,38,193 due to failure at the box-office of some films.

The estimates of receipts and expenditure during the year 1969-70 are as follows:—

	Rs.
Estimated Income	3,88,400
Estimated Expenditure	5,36,800
Estimated deficit	1,48,400

कृषि स्नातकों को भूमि का आवंटन

4361. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोजगार-प्राप्त तथा बेरोजगार कृषि स्नातकों को बिना कोई मूल्य लिए कृषि योग्य भूमि देने के लिये एक योजना लाने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). भूमि नियतन के कार्य-क्रम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पूरे किए जाते हैं और वे ऐसा करते समय विभिन्न सिद्धान्तों को दृष्टि में रखते हैं।

उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार अभी तक केवल एक राज्य अर्थात् मध्य प्रदेश ने कृषि स्नातकों को भूमि के आवंटन की योजना बनाई है। आवंटन के साथ-साथ ही नियत भागी को कुछ आर्थिक सहायता भी दी जाती है जिसका कुछ भाग अनुदान के रूप में और शेष भाग ऋण के रूप में होता है। यह वित्तीय सहायता भूमि की सफाई, भूमि विकास, पशु तथा चारे की खरीद, एक कुएं का निर्माण बीज तथा उपकरणों की खरीद आदि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए दी जाती है। स्थानिय परिस्थितियों के संबंध में प्रत्येक राज्य ऐसी नीति को जैसा उचित समझेगा नीति बना सकेगा। यह प्रत्येक राज्य के अपने लिए है कि वह ऐसी नीति निश्चित करे जो स्थानीय परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त समझे।

राजस्थान के भरतपुर सब-डिवीजन की बयाना आगरा टेलीफोन लाइन पर टेलीफोन तारों का काटा तथा चुराया जाना

4362. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में भरतपुर सब-डिविजन की बयाना-आगरा टेलीफोन लाईन पर 1968-69 में और 1969 में अब तक पृथक्-पृथक टेलीफोन के तारों के काटे जाने तथा चुराये जाने की कितनी घटनाएं हुई ;

(ख) इस प्रकार तारों के काटे जाने से विभाग को कुल कितनी हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस मार्ग पर तारों के काटे जाने की बहुत अधिक घटनाऐं होने पर भी सरकार इनकी पुनरावृति को रोकने में बिल्कुल असफल रही है ;

(घ) क्या बयाना-आगरा लाइन पर तारों के काटे जाने की बारंबार होने वाली घटानाओं के कारण इस लाइन को मार्ग बदलकर बरास्ता भरतपुर ले जाना आवश्यक हो गया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओ. पी. सिंह) : (क) 1968-69 के दौरान 34 और 1969 के दौरान (जुलाई, 1969 तक) 11 घटनाएं हुई।

(ख) 1968–69 के दौरान 47875 रुपये और 1969 के दौरान 9380 रुपये ।

(ग) सभी मामलों की पुलिस को तुरंत रिपोर्ट कर दी गई थी, जो आवश्यक छानबीन कर रही है । इसके अतिरिक्त देश में तांबे के तार की चोरी कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गए हैं --

(i) राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों को यह लिख दिया गया है कि वे पुलिस महानिरीक्षकों को ऐसे कदम उठाने के निर्देश दे जिससे तांबे के तार की चोरी कम से कम हो ।

(ii) अपराधियों को और भी कड़ी सजा देने के लिए टेलीग्राफ तार (अवैध कब्जा) अधिनियम, 1950 में संशोधन किया जा रहा है ; और

(iii) विभाग धीरे-धीरे तांबे के तार के स्थान पर तांबा बढ़े इस्पात के तार (तांबे के झले तार) या अल्यूमिनियम कंडक्टर लगाने की व्यवस्था कर रहा है ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) 4 जुलाई, 1969 को भरतपुर के मार्ग से इस परिपथ की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ।

Minimum Wage for Unskilled Building Labour

4363. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum wage fixed for unskilled building labour, masons and carpenters in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) how this minimum wage compares with the minimum wage fixed in the neighbouring States of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Category	Rate
1. Mazdoor Male.	Rs. 2·50 per day.
2. Mazdoor Female.	Rs. 2·25 ,,
3. Carpenter Grade I.	Rs. 5·75 ,,
4. Carpenter Grade II.	Rs. 5·00 ,,
5. Mason Grade I.	Rs. 5·75 ,,
6. Mason Grade II.	Rs. 5·00 ,,

(b) The wages fixed by the Delhi Administration for unskilled workers are higher than those in Uttar Pradesh but low as compared to Harayana.

Upgrading of Veraval and Navsari Sub-Post Offices

4364. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that upgrading of Veraval and Navsari Sub-Post Offices in Gujarat Circle is approved; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not upgrading these Sub-Post Offices to Head-Post Offices up-till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The Veraval S.O. could not be upgraded due to non-availability of suitable accommodation so far. Effort is being made to get the same early. Upgradation of Navsari SO into HO has been approved only on 14th July, 1969 and it will be upgraded shortly.

Bifurcation of Mehsana Head-Post Office

4365. SHRI D. R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Mehsana Head-Post Office is overloaded with the work of its Sub-offices;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal for the bifurcation of Mehsana Head Post Office by upgrading any suitable Sub-Post Office under its jurisdiction;

(c) the details of the proposal, if any; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above. The Head Office was bifurcated on 1st July, 1968 when Kalol H.O. was formed.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) After bifurcation effected only last year, work in the office is not heavy, and does not need any further reduction at present under existing standard.

रासायनिक उर्वरकों के विक्रय में कमी

4366. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले बजट में रासायनिक खाद में कर वृद्धि के पश्चात् उर्वरकों की बिक्री कम होती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ऐसा विचार नहीं करती कि इससे कृषि उत्पादन में गिरावट आयेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अभी तक खरीफ फसल के लिये उर्वरक का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है । अब तक राज्य सरकारों तथा विनिर्माताओं से प्राप्त उर्वरकों की खरीद की रिपोर्ट यह प्रदर्शित नहीं करती है कि उर्वरकों की बिक्री सामान्य रूप से शुल्क के लगने के पश्चात् कम हो गई है।

(ख) और (ग): प्रश्न ही नहीं होते ।

Non-Availability of Seeds of New Varieties of Wheat and Paddy

4367. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new varieties of seeds of paddy and wheat produced by I.C.A.R. are not available to the remotest part of the villages; and

(b) if so, whether any arrangements have been made to distribute them evenly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

फल तथा सब्जी के उत्पाद निर्माण करने के लिए लाइसेंस

4368. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन फर्मों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जिनको फल तथा सब्जी के

उत्पाद निर्माण करने के लिये सितम्बर, 1968 तक लाइसेंस दिये गये थे ; और

(ख) उक्त फर्मों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं और 1969-70 में उनके द्वारा तैयार किये जाने वाले उत्पादों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 30 सितम्बर, 1968 को फल तथा सब्जी के उत्पाद तैयार कर रहे लाइसेंस धारियों की कुल संख्या 1073 थी ।

(ख) संकलित किया जाने वाला विवरण बहुत ही विस्तृत होगा और उसके संकलन पर जो समय तथा श्रम लगेगा उसके अनुपात में उतना लाभ नहीं होगा ।

कृषि योजनाएं

4369. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1968-69 में कृषि सम्बन्धी 86 नई योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में करार कर लिये हैं तथा इन योजनाओं के लिए 12.62 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता की आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त नई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साथ इन योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में करार किये गये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 1968-69 में उन योजनाओं के लिए करार किये थे जिनमें 8.34 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता थी । इन योजनाओं की सूची और उनसे सम्बद्ध विशेष ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिया गया है । [**पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिए** संख्या LT 1758/69]

इनके अतिरिक्त खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय के तत्वाधान के "भूख में कार्य करने वाले छुटकारा अभियान" ने विदेशी सहायता तथा देशी संसाधनों के प्रस्तावों पर भी विचार किया था । वर्ष 1968-69 के दौरान इन सभी योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया था; इनमें से कुछ पूर्व वर्षों से ही चालू थीं और कुछ वर्ष के दौरान शुरू की गई । विचाराधीन और लागू की जा रही दोनों ही परियोजनाओं की लागत में भूख से छुटकारा अभियान के अधीन पूर्व वर्ष की परियोजनाओं से वृद्धि लगभग 4.28 करोड़ रुपये की थी । अनुबन्ध 11 में सूची दी गई है ।

भूमि सुधारकों की कार्यान्विति

4370. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ने राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का ध्यान भूमि सुधार अधिनियम की त्रुटियों को दूर करने तथा इसे शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने के लिये 1968-69 में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की भूमि सुधार कार्यान्विति समिति की सिफारिशों की ओर दिलाया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सिफारिशों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा विभिन्न राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की भूमि सुधार कार्यान्विति समिति की समीक्षा

को अगस्त, 1966 में योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रकाशित किया गया था और इस प्रकाशन की प्रतियां संसद सदस्यों के लिए उपलब्ध की गई थीं । जिन मुख्य बातों पर शीघ्र ध्यान देने के लिए कहा गया था वे समीक्षा के पृष्ठ संख्या 17 पर संक्षिप्त रूप से दी गई थीं और वे नीचे दी गई हैं :—

(1) क्रियान्विति तथा देखभाल के लिए प्रशासनिक प्रबन्ध अक्सर अपर्याप्त हैं और सुधार की गति को अधिक तीव्र करने के लिए जन-धारण पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं बनी है ।

(2) पट्टेदारों के अभिलेख, जो भूमि सुधार की प्रभावी क्रियान्विति के लिए अनिवार्य हैं कई राज्यों में मौजूद नहीं हैं और यदि कहीं हैं भी, तो वे प्रायः अधूरे और पुराने हैं ।

(3) चाहे पट्टेदारों को जहां पर स्थायीरूप से अधिकार दे दिए गए हैं, फिर भी उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अभी तक कमजोर है । उनको सुधार करने का अधिकार होना चाहिए और सुधार करने के लिए सहकारी समितियों और सरकारी अभिकरणों से उन्हें समय पर कृषि ऋण मिलना चाहिए ।

(4) आन्ध्र प्रदेश (आन्ध्र क्षेत्र), असम, बिहार, तमिल नाडु तथा पश्चिम बंगाल जैसे कुछ राज्यों में, अवधि की सुरक्षा के लिए वर्तमान व्यवस्थायें अन्तरिम रूप में हैं और पट्टेदारों तथा शेयरक्रोपर्स को राज्य के साथ सीधे-सम्पर्क में लाने के लिए व्यापक उपायों को अभी अपनाना होगा ।

(5) अधिकांश बेदखली स्वेच्छा-समर्पण का रूप धारण कर लेती हैं । कई राज्यों को योजनाओं में इस सम्बन्ध में की गई सिफारिशों को अभी अपनाना होगा । भविष्य में सरकार के सिवाय अन्य किसी को समर्पण की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिए ।

(6) पुनर्ग्रहण का अधिकार बेदखली की गुंजाइश को बढ़ाता है । जो अवधि बीत गई है उसे दृष्टि में रखते हुए पुनर्ग्रहण का अधिकार आगे नहीं होना चाहिए ।

(7) आन्ध्र प्रदेश (आन्ध्र क्षेत्र), जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, तमिल नाडु, पंजाब और पश्चिम बंगाल में किरायों को अभी कुल उपज के चौथे या उससे कम भाग तक नीचे लाना है । इसके अतिरिक्त इन राज्यों में और कुछ अन्य राज्यों में उपज किराये अभी निश्चित नकद किरायों में बदलने पड़ेंगे । यह आवश्यक है ताकि किरायों में वार्षिक उतार चढ़ाव के कारण उत्पन्न होने वाली अनिश्चिततायें समाप्त की जा सकें और किसान को अपने लगाए धन का पूरा लाभ पहुंचने का विश्वास हो जाये ।

(8) कई राज्यों ने अभी पट्टेदारों को स्वामित्व सौंपना है और कुछ अन्य राज्यों में जहां ये व्यवस्थायें मौजूद हैं उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिये प्रभावशाली कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं ।

(9) किसान के लिए अवधि की सुरक्षा पट्टे-सुधार की सारी योजना में कठिन है । अनुभव से पता चलता है कि अवधि की सुरक्षा और किराये की प्रभावी क्रियान्विति को सुनिश्चित करना कठिन है जब तक कि भू-स्वामी पट्टेदारी बन्ध पत्र तोड़ नहीं दिया जाता । अतः यह आवश्यक है कि भू-स्वामी-पट्टेदारी सम्बन्ध को तोड़ने भू-स्वामियों तथा पट्टेदारों के बीच राज्य का मध्यस्थ बन के पट्टेदारों से उचित किराया एकत्रित करने और भू-राजस्व तथा एकत्र करने के खर्च को निकाल कर उन्हें भू-स्वामियों को अदा करने के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए ।

(10) यद्यपि सीमाओं के लिए विधान को अपना लिया गया है तथापि स्थानान्तरण की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए कई राज्यों में अभी कदम उठाए जाने हैं ।

समीक्षा राज्य सरकारों को इस आशा के साथ भेजी गई थी कि वे समीक्षा में दी गई सिफारिशों पर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेंगी । समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकारों के विचार भी प्रकाशन में सम्मिलित कर दिए गए हैं। गुजरात, केरल, महाराष्ट्र जैसे कुछ राज्यों ने भूमि सुधार कार्यान्विति समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए विशेष कदम उठाये हैं । असम, तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल में अन्य उपायों पर विचार किया जा रहा है। अन्य राज्यों की प्रतिक्रिया कुछ धीमी है ।

रोजगार कार्यालयों के द्वारा रोजगार

4371. **श्री मोलह प्रसाद :** क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्यक्ष आवेदकों अथवा जो रोजगार कार्यालय के द्वारा रोजगार ढूंढते हैं उनके लिए यह अनिवार्य करने का है कि वे अपनी अर्हताओं तथा जाति सम्बन्धी प्रमाण पत्रों के अतिरिक्त राजस्व विभाग के किसी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी से अपने अभिभावकों का मासिक अथवा वार्षिक आय का प्रमाण पत्र भी प्रस्तुत करें;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार भर्ती के मामलों में उन प्रार्थियों को प्राथमिकता देने का भी है जिनके अभिभावक न्यूनतम आय वर्ग के हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के विचार आमंत्रित किये जायेंगे ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं ।

(ग) रोजगार कार्यालय उम्मीदवारों को उनकी योग्यता के आधार पर तथा पद की अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार भावी नियोजकों के पास भेजते हैं ।

सूखे से प्रभावित राज्य

4372. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उन क्षेत्रों तथा राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जोकि पिछले तीन वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से लगातार सूखे की स्थिति से प्रभावित रहे ;

(ख) पिछली तीन योजनाओं की अवधि में उन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई तथा अन्य सुविधाएं जुटाने के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई तथा कितनी सिंचाई क्षमता पैदा की गई ; और

(ग) उन क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश के निमाड़ जिले में भूमि पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा

4373. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी निमाड़ जिलों में कुछ लोगों ने जबरदस्ती सरकारी भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन्होंने कुल कितने क्षेत्र पर अवैध रूप से कब्जा किया है;

(ग) क्या उन उसको भूमि से निकालने का सरकार का विचार है तथा क्या इस

सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ पत्र व्यवहार किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन व्यक्तियों को भूमि से कब तक निकाल दिया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). विषय-वस्तु का पूर्ण उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार का है । खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग) के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है । राज्य सरकार से भी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के कृषि विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

4374. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कृषि कालेजों के उन विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई थीं; इन कृषि कालिजों के नाम क्या हैं तथा छात्रवृत्तियां किस आधार पर मंजूर की गई थीं और

(ख) यदि कोई छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी गई है तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना चालू करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के कृषि कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों को जो छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई वे संलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं ।

कालेजों को छात्रवृत्तियों का आवंटन वास्तविक दाखिले के 5 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं किया जाता है । 1966-67 में, उन विद्यार्थियों को, जिन्होंने योग्यताप्रदायी परीक्षा में 55 प्रतिशत से कम नम्बर नहीं लिए थे, उनको छात्रवृत्ति देने के लिए विचार किया गया था । 1967-68 से उन विद्यार्थियों को, जिन्होंने योग्यताप्रदायी परीक्षा में 60 प्रतिशत से कम नम्बर नहीं लिये हों और जिनके माता पिता की आय 500 रुपये प्रति माह से अधिक न हो, उनको छात्रवृत्ति देने के लिए विचार किया जाता है । योग्य विद्यार्थियों को, जिनके माता पिता की आय प्रति माह 500 रुपये से अधिक होती है उनको छात्रवृत्ति के बदले 100 रुपये का एक मैद्रान्तिक पुरस्कार तथा एक योग्यता का प्रमाणपत्र दिया जाता है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1966-67, 1967-68 और 1968-69 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि कालेजों को दी गई छात्रवृत्तियों की संख्या को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण :

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	योग
1. कृषि कालेज, जबलपुर	5	--	--	5
2. कृषि कालेज, ग्वालियर	3	--	2	5
3. आर० ए० के० कृषि कालेज, सेहोर	3	--	2	5
4. राजकीय कृषि कालेज, रीवा	2	1	2	5
5. कृषि कालेज, इन्दौर	2	--	--	2
6. कृषि कालेज, रायपुर	--	--	3	3
	15	1	9	25

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल पीड़ित लोगों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

4375. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ भागों में अकाल की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, वहां के लोगों को, विशेषकर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के परिवारों को कुछ विशेष सहायता तथा रियायतें देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार राज्य के सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों को कोई नकद सहायता या रियायत नहीं दे रही है । राज्य सरकार ने राज्य के सूखे से प्रभावित 16 जिलों में लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए सहायता कार्य खोले हैं । कुछ क्षेत्रों में जहां कहीं आवश्यक समझा जाता है, मुफ्त भोजन देने के कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं । ये कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकार के आदिम जाति कल्याण विभाग के माध्यम से चलाये जाते हैं लेकिन ये प्रभावित जनसंख्या के सभी वर्गों को लागू होंगे ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पैकेज कार्यक्रम

4376. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन जिलों में पैकेज कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है तथा इन जिलों में कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) इन जिलों में वर्ष 1962 से वर्षवार कितना ऋण किया गया है ;

(ग) उत्पादन के रूप में क्या परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) उक्त अवधि में पेट्रोल तथा जीपों के अन्य पुर्जों इत्यादि पर कितना व्यय किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम की जो "पैकेज कार्यक्रम" के नाम से लोकप्रिय है, क्रियान्विति के लिए रायपुर जिला को राज्य सरकार द्वारा चुना गया था ।

1961-62 से 1968-69 तक इस कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के लिए 178.30 लाख रुपये की राशि खर्च की गई थी ।

(ख) रायपुर जिले में इस कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति पर किया गया वर्षवार खर्च निम्न प्रकार है

वर्ष	(रु० लाखों में)
1961-62	14.05
1962-63	18.68
1963-64	22.67
1964-65	25.50
1965-66	24.90
1966-67	23.17
1967-68	26.13
1968-69	23.20
	178.30

(ग) जिले में कुल फसल वाले क्षेत्र के लगभग 90 प्रतिशत में खाद्यान्न बोये गये

हैं और शेष में अखाद्य फसलें मुख्यतया तिलहन बोये गए हैं। खाद्यान्न फसलों में, चावल, जो जिले की मुख्य फसल है, कुल फसल वाले क्षेत्र के 70 प्रतिशत में बोया जाता है। कार्यक्रम के चालू होने की अवधि में, उन वर्षों को छोड़कर जिनमें जिला सूखाग्रस्त हुआ था, जिले में चावल के कुल उत्पादन में सामान्य तया वृद्धि हुई है। 1964–65 में कार्यक्रम की अवधि के दौरान अधिकतम उत्पादन 7.84 लाख मैट्रिक टन चावल था जबकि पूर्व-पैकेज अवधि (1958–61) के दौरान उत्पादन 6.24 लाख मैट्रिक टन था।

(घ) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Soviet Film Van in Bihar

4377. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem appearing in the 'Searchlight' daily published from Patna in its morning edition dated the 31st May, 1969, under the heading "Muzaffarpur Notes—Soviet film van touring Bihar";

(b) if so, whether the Soviet Government have taken permission from the Government of India to celebrate the birth centenary of Lenin through the van in the various Districts of Bihar;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of India are contemplating to celebrate Gandhi Centenary in U.S.S.R. also; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Report in a local paper credits the Bihar Council of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society with the announcement that a Soviet Film Van will tour in parts of Bihar for a fortnight in connection with the Lenin Centenary Celebrations.

(b) In pursuance of a Resolution adopted in the Fifteenth General Conference of UNESCO, which was co-sponsored by India, all Member States have been asked to initiate suitable activities to commemorate the Centenary of the Birth of V. I. Lenin. The Indian National Commission for UNESCO has been approached by its counterpart in the U.S.S.R. to participate in the Centenary Celebration in 1970. The matter is under consideration.

(c) and (d). On the invitation of Government of India, the U.S.S.R. Government is actively participating in the observance of the Gandhi Centenary in the U.S.S.R. The U.S.S.R. Government have established a Sub-Commission in the Institute of the Peoples of Asia of the Academy of Sciences to arrange a number of suitable programmes in connection with Gandhi Centenary Celebrations. Some of the these measures are listed below:—

(i) Holding a scientific session of the Learned Council of the Institute of Peoples of Asia of the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R. devoted to the theme of the centenary of the birth of Gandhiji.

(ii) Gala meeting of the Union of Friendship Societies on the occasion of the Centenary.

(iii) To hold similar meetings in Leningrad and Tashkent.

(iv) Preparing for publication of 2nd edition of the book by Mahatma Gandhi, "My Life".

(v) Preparation and publication of a monograph, entitled, "World outlook of M. K. Gandhi" by E. N. Komarov and A.D. Litman.

(vi) Preparing materials for the use of the central newspapers on the life and work of Gandhiji.

(vii) To prepare an article on Gandhiji and Gandhism for the magazine "Peoples of Asia and Africa".

(viii) Preparing materials on Mahatma Gandhi for the magazine: "Asia and Africa today".

(ix) Preparing a special issue of "Soviet Land" on Gandhiji.

(x) Preparing materials on Gandhiji for radio broadcasts.

(xi) To request the Ministry of Communications of U.S.S.R. to issue centenary postal stamp on Gandhiji.

(xii) Consider the question of sending a Soviet scholars' delegation for taking part in the Gandhi Centenary celebrations in India.

(xiii) Organise exhibitions of books on Gandhiji in the Institute of Peoples of Asia of the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R. and exhibitions of the materials in Yasnaya Polyana on the contacts between Gandhiji and Leo Tolstoy.

Revision of Minimum Wages in certain States

4378. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States have lately revised the minimum wages for different employments;

(b) if so, the names of States which have revised these rates during 1969 and the details of the revised maximum and the minimum limits fixed in each of them for each type of employment;

(c) the details of minimum wages fixed in other States and the Union Territories and the steps taken to enforce these wages;

(d) whether any survey has been or is being ordered by Government to find out if a considerable number of persons earn wages much below the minimum wages fixed; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the estimated number and the percentage of such persons in the country as a whole?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). Wage revisions under the Minimum Wages Act are notified by the "Appropriate Governments" in their Official Gazettes which also give the details of the revised rates of wages for different employments. The wage rates as fixed/revised under the Act are enforceable statutorily.

(d) No, Sir. Necessary enforcement machinery is already in existence to deal with the cases of payment of wages lower than the statutory wages.

(e) Does not arise.

सूरतगढ़ प्रक्षेत्र की फसलों को हानि

4379. **श्री प०ला० बारूपाल :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि केन्द्रीय कृषि यंत्रीकृत क्षेत्र, सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) में फसलों को बहुत हानि हो रही है क्योंकि उस प्रक्षेत्र में बहुत सी नीलो (रोज) है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो फसलों को ऐसी हानि से बचाने के लिये क्या ठोस कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) नील गायों से केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्म, सूरतगढ़ की फसलों को कोई बड़ी हानि नहीं हो रही है।

(ख) आवश्यक पूर्वोपाय किए जा रहे हैं। फार्म के सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों द्वारा पशुओं को बाहर खदेड़ने के लिए दिन-रात चौकसी की जाती है।

बहुप्रयोजनीय सहकारी समितियां

4380. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितनी बहुप्रयोजनीय सहकारी समितियां हैं ;

(ख) राज्यवार उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों में बहुत सी निष्क्रिय और नकली सहकारी समितियां हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को ऐसी नकली समितियां समाप्त करने की सलाह दी है ;

(च) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(छ) राज्य सरकारों की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० गुरुपादस्वामी) : (क) से (घ). प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों का काम अल्प तथा मध्यकालीन ऋण देना, कृषि आदानों का वितरण करना और अपने सदस्यों की उपज के विपणन में सहायता करना है। 30 जून, 1967 को समाप्त होने वाली सहकारी वर्ष में कुल कितनी ऋण समितियां थीं और कितनी समितियां निष्क्रिय रहीं, उनके बारे में राज्यवार जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT–1759] बाद के वर्षों की जानकारी अभी रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्रकाशित नहीं की गई है। सभी निष्क्रिय समितियों को नकली नहीं समझा जा सकता है।

(ङ) से (छ). प्राथमिक ऋण समितियों को आर्थिक रूप से चल सकने वाली यूनिटों के रूप में पुनर्गठित करने का एक कार्यक्रम बहुत से राज्यों में कार्यन्वित किया जा रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम में बहुत से कदमों की परिकल्पना की गई है। विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए उस ऋण तथा सारवेतर कार्य का परिमाण निर्धारित किया जाना है जो समिति को चल सकने योग्य यूनिट बना सकेगा और उन क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया जाना है जो अपेक्षित व्यापार सुनिश्चित कर सके। यदि सीमांकित क्षेत्र में एक से अधिक समितियां हैं तो कमजोर तथा निष्क्रिय समितियों को परस्पर मिलाने या उन्हें परिसमाप्त करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जानी है। राज्य सरकारों को पुनर्गठन के कार्यक्रम शीघ्र पूरा करने की सलाह दी गई है।

घेरावों की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए पश्चिम बंगाल को भेजा गया केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल

4381. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर :
श्री रा० रा० सिंह देव :
श्री य० अ० प्रसाद :
श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिग्रही :
श्री अविचन :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :
श्री एम० एस० ओबराय :
श्री देवकीनन्दन पाटोदिया :

क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल

में घेराव की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक अध्ययन दल भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दल ने क्या क्या मुख्य निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं ;

(ग) उस दल के सदस्यों के नाम क्या क्या हैं ; और

(घ) घेराव के कारण उत्पन्न स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल में कोई अध्ययन दल नहीं भेजा।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

4382. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री तुलसीदास वासप्पा :

क्या **श्रम** तथा **पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मंत्रालय में कुल कितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों में कितने अनुसूचित जातियों और पिछड़ी जातियों के हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में स्थायी तथा अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

(क)	
(1) अधिकारी	205
(2) कर्मचारी	1058
योग	1263
(ख)	
(1) अधिकारी	8
(2) कर्मचारी	163
योग	171

(ग)	स्थायी	अस्थायी	योग
(1) अधिकारी	143	62	205
(2) कर्मचारी	663	395	1058
योग	806	457	1263

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार विभागों में अधिकारी और कर्मचारी

4383. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार विभाग में कितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें कितने स्थायी और अस्थायी अधिकारी कर्मचारी हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपादस्वामी) :

(क)		
(1) अधिकारी	64	
(2) कर्मचारी	349	
	स्थायी	अस्थायी
(ख)		
(1) अधिकारी	60	4
(2) कर्मचारी	266	83

खाद्य तथा कृषि विभागों में अधिकारी और कर्मचारी

4384. **श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्य तथा कृषि विभाग में इस समय अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनमें कितने राजपत्रित अराजपत्रित और स्थायी/अस्थायी कर्मचारी हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) :

(क) खाद्य विभाग :

राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	कुल
240	822	962

कृषि विभाग :

राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	कुल
232	1380	1612

(ख) खाद्य विभाग :

राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या	स्थायी	अस्थायी
140	107	33

अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या	स्थायी	अस्थायी
822	510	312

कृषि विभाग :

राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या	स्थायी	अस्थायी
232	195	37

अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या	स्थायी	अस्थायी
1380	860	520

नोट :- "स्थायी" खाद्य अथवा कृषि विभाग में अन्य कहीं है ।

संचार विभाग में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

4385. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय संचार विभाग में कुल कितने अधिकारी और कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) उनमें कितने कर्मचारी और अधिकारी अनूसूचित जातियों और अनूसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी कर दिया गया है और इस समय स्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) से (ग) . अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Consumer Co-operative Societies in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States

4386. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount granted as loan by the Central Government to the Consumer Co-operative Societies functioning in rural areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States this year;

(b) the terms and conditions for the same; and

(c) whether they are running on profit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). There is no scheme of direct assistance to rural consumer cooperatives; the National Cooperative Development Corporation was providing financial assistance to State Governments by way of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy for marketing cooperatives in rural areas to undertake distribution of consumers' articles under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. From this year, this has been transferred to the State sector of the Plan. Ways and means advances had been released to the States towards their total share of Central assistance by the Ministry of Finance. No Plan assistance has been released to the States by the NCDC so far. Information whether the societies so far assisted under this scheme are working at a profit is not readily available.

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा समाचार भारती के अंशों का क्रय

4387. **श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :**
श्री शिवचंडिका प्रसाद :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने, अलग-अलग, समाचार भारती, समाचार एजेंसी, नई दिल्ली के कितने अंश खरीदे हैं,

(ख) ये अंश किस आधार पर खरीद किये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस उद्देश्य से इस पर कोई निगरानी रखती है कि इस धन का किसी प्रकार दुरुपयोग न किया जाये ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों द्वारा "समाचार भारती" न्यूज एजेन्सी के खरीदे गये शेयरों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

राज्य सरकार	शेयरों की संख्या प्रत्येक शेयर 100 रुपये का
1. गुजरात	3,000
2. राजस्थान	5,000
3. मध्य प्रदेश	5,000
4. बिहार	5,000

(ख) समाचारों, आदि के भारतीय भाषाओं में, विशेषकर हिन्दी में, संग्रह तथा वितरण करने, जिसके लिये यह न्यूज़ एजेंसी गठित की गई थी, की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के दृष्टिकोण से ये शेयर खरीदे गये हैं।

(ग) जिन राज्य सरकारों ने एजेन्सी में अपना धन लगाया है उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए कदम उठाना उन्हीं का काम है।

समाचार भारती, समाचार अभिकरण के कर्मचारियों को मजूरी का भुगतान

4388. **श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :**
श्री कार्तिक उरांव :
श्री शिवचंडिका प्रसाद :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाचार भारती समाचार अभिकरण, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को समान काम के लिए समान वेतन न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना, बम्बई, भोपाल और जयपुर आदि में इस अभिकरण के कार्यालयों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को गत तीन महीनों से उनके वेतन नहीं मिले हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समान कार्यों के लिए समान वेतन दिलाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और कर्मचारियों के वेतन की बकाया राशि उनको कब दी जायेगी और इसको देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल): (क) से (ग). समाचार भारती एक स्वतंत्र समाचार एजेंसी है तथा सरकार का इसके रोजमर्रा के काम पर नियंत्रण नहीं है।

Package Programme for Pepper Gardens in Kerala

4389. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted a package programme for the development of pepper gardens in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details and cost thereof and the Central aid demanded therefor; and

(c) whether the programme has since been sanctioned, if so, with what modifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. However, the Government of India have formulated a scheme on package programme on pepper in Kerala to be implemented in collaboration with the State Government.

(b) and (c). The details of the scheme are still being worked out.

Central Loans to States for Pumping Sets

4390. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given loans or grants to the different States for installing pumpsets for minor irrigation facilities in areas not provided with irrigation facilities; and

(b) if so, the extent of aid in terms of loans and grants given to the States and the number of pump sets installed in each State indicating the acreage of unirrigated land to be brought under irrigation thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRI-

CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Central Government has been giving loans and grants to States for development of minor irrigation facilities including installation of pumpsets wherever they are feasible. The Central assistance is however, provided under various sub-heads e.g. "Minor Irrigation" and not on scheme-wise basis.

(b) A statement giving State-wise figures of Central assistance (loans and grants) under the sub-head "Minor Irrigation" during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1760/69*]. These figures include assistance used for pumpsets.

The estimated number of diesel and electrical pumpsets installed in each State till the end of 1968-69 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1760/69*]. Figures of area irrigated with the help of pumpsets alone are not available.

International Labour Organisation Conference at Geneva

4391. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations and observations made at the recent International Labour Organisation Conference held at Geneva; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government in the light thereof with a view to tackling the unemployment problem of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The 53rd Session of the International Labour Conference, inter alia, (i) endorsed the approach outlined by the Director-General in respect of the World Employment Programme which was the subject of general discussion at the Conference; (ii) adopted a net expenditure budget of $59.67 million for the biennium 1970-71; and (iii) adopted four new instruments—a Convention and a Recommendation concerning Labour Inspection in Agriculture and a Convention and a Recommendation concerning Medical Care and Sickness Benefits.

(b) The World Employment Programme provides for suitable assistance from I.L.O. to the member countries in the preparation and execution of programmes for the growth of employment in keeping with economic growth. The programmes envisaged include rural works, small-scale industries and labour-intensive schemes in industry, construction of irrigation and power projects. It is already Government's policy to stimulate the growth of employment in these sectors. Under the Asian Manpower Plan, which forms one of the regional components of the World Employment Programme, a Regional Team of Experts is being set up by the I.L.O. which would provide assistance to the developing countries of Asia in overcoming their unemployment and skill development problems. In dealing with the problem of unemployment in the country, the Government will make full use of the assistance and expertise to be provided by the Regional Team of Experts.

Samachar Bharati

4392. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI KARTIK ORAON:
SHRI SHIV CHANDIKA PRASAD:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND

COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branch Offices of the Samachar Bharati News Agency functioning in India with grade-wise persons working in permanent|temporary capacities;

(b) the names of the employees functioning in the Headquarters Office of Delhi of Samachar Bharati, grade-wise, in permanent|temporary capacities and the service conditions of permanent|temporay Staff Reporters;

(c) the grants/loans advanced to this News Agency by the State Government/Central Government during the year 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 and the amount received from the business during the years; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by the News Agency in various Branch Headquarter Offices during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a), (b) and (d). The Samachar Bharati is an independent News Agency and the Government have no control over it.

(c) The following loans were advanced to the Samachar Bharati:

Name of Government	Loan 1966-67 Rs.	1967-1968 Rs.	1968-69 Rs.
Central Government		75,000	75,000
U. P. Government			76,000

No grants have been given to the Samachar Bharati either by the Central or State Governments.

The loan has been advanced with a view to improving the existing arrangements for the collection and distribution of news and feature services in Indian languages, particularly, in Hindi for which the news agency was set up. Repayment of the loan will commence from 1972.

Central Board for Workers' Education

4393. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Regional Centres and Sub-regional Centres of the Central Board for Workers' Education to train workers for their rights and responsibilities and Labour Laws are functioning; and

(b) the number of workers and worker-teachers trained so far by them separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-1761/69*].

Schemes for Consumer Services in U.P., M.P. and Mysore

4394. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes for the consumer services organised through the medium of the Village Cooperative Societies in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore;

(b) the nature of assistance rendered by the Central Government in this respect; and

(c) the places where such Societies are located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the distribution of consumers articles in the rural areas through marketing and village cooperatives was sponsored by the Government of India during the year 1963-64. This scheme was applicable to the whole country. Under this scheme, selected marketing societies were assisted in the shape of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 each respectively. This scheme has been transferred to the State plan sector from the current financial year.

(c) According to the information available 613 village societies and 46 marketing cooperatives in U.P. 9473 village societies and 200 marketing cooperatives in M.P. and 8991 village cooperatives and 188 marketing societies in Mysore State were undertaking distribution of consumers' articles in the rural areas. However, the places of their location are not readily available.

Opening of P. & T. Officers

4395. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices, Savings Banks, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges likely to be opened in the villages of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh and in other Centrally Administered territories during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the number of Post Offices, Savings Banks, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges existing at the time of the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether all the requests made by the States in this respect have been considered; and

(d) if so, the total number of requests made by them so far; and the number of requests turned down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See No. LT-1762/69*].

Stock of Foodgrains

4396. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total stocks of wheat, gram, rice and other food products as on the 30th June, 1969 and the total investment against these stocks; and

(b) the shortage, if any, detected in stock with its value and the reasons for the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Food Corporation of India now hold all Central Government stocks and some State Governments stocks. The stock held by them on 30-6-1969 was about 40 lakh tonnes, valued at about Rs. 332 crores.

(b) The transit and storage loss on the foodgrains held by the Food Corporation of India during the financial year 1968-69 is estimated at 0.51 per cent. The losses are due to loss in moisture during storage, different methods of weighment, spillage particularly in hired godowns where the storage conditions are not as good as in the owned godowns, and spillage during transit.

Film on Mahatma Gandhi produced by Vithalbhai Zhaveri

4397. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Vithalbhai Zhaveri has produced a 5½ hour film on Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the film critics have opined that it is a painstaking and absorbing film record of Mahatma's life miraculously preserved on celluloid for the past years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to contact him and make proper use of the film during the Gandhi Centenary year and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The 5½ hour film on Mahatma Gandhi has been produced by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in collaboration with the Films Division of the Government of India. Shri Xithalbhai Zhaveri is the Director of the film.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The question of making proper and adequate use of the film has been discussed by the Government with the Nidhi and the present position is:

(i) The commercial exploitation of the film in India and abroad will be looked after by the Nidhi. For exhibition in India the Nidhi have decided to split the film into two parts.

(ii) Prints of the entire film and of the 14 parts each containing an episode will be sold by the Nidhi both for commercial and non-commercial use in India and abroad.

(iii) The Indian Missions at Kathmandu and London have been supplied a print each of the film for screening during the Gandhi Centenary Celebrations.

(iv) A few special shows of the film have been held in India.

(v) Prints of the film and its 14 parts are proposed to be supplied to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations by the Films Division.

(vi) The film and its 14 parts are proposed to be screened in rural areas through the Central Government field Publicity Units.

(vii) The first of the 14 parts has already been released in cinema houses all over the country by the Films Division.

(viii) The remaining 13 parts are proposed to be released shortly in cinemas one by one by the Films Division.

Co-operatives of Landless Peasants

4398. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9741 on the 15th May, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government have got the information that landless peasants and Agricultural labourers do not get loans nor any other benefit through other types of co-operatives; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not forming co-operatives specifically for this section in all the panchayats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRI-

CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that landless peasants and agricultural labourers do not get either loan or other benefit through co-operatives.

(b) Does not arise.

अखिल भारतीय कर्मचारी निधि कर्मचारी संघ से ज्ञापन

4399. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि कर्मचारी संघ ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के न्यास बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष को 20 सूत्री ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उसकी प्रतियां उन्हें तथा विभाग के अन्य अधिकारियों को भी भेजी गई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

(क) और (ख) : जी हां।

(ग) ज्ञापन की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। (**पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT—1763/69**)

(घ) ये मांगें न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड के विचाराधीन हैं जो कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि को प्रशासित करता है। इस स्थिति में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जानी है।

World Symposium on Mango Cultivation

4400. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH:
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether horticulturists and scientists from India and abroad took part in the World Symposium on Mango Cultivation held in June, 1969 in Delhi; and

(b) the main recommendations of the symposium in regard to the hybrid varieties, standardization of root stock and self-incompatibility in the field of mango cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes. There were 86 participants from India and 6 from abroad.

(b) The International Symposium recommended that a systematic survey and collection of germplasm should be made from all over the world. Undertaking of research on standardisation of rootstocks and propagation techniques on alternate bearing and on the "Malformation" disease problem was also recommended.

Automatic Telephone Exchanges in Orissa

4401. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Automatic Telephone Exchanges have been opened by now in Banpalli, Basudevpur, Jaleswar, Junagarh and Nimapura:

(b) the places where long distance and local Public Call Offices have been opened in 1968-69 in the Puri Postal Division;

(c) the places where such P.C.Os are going to be opened in 1969-70 in the Puri Division; and

(d) when the P.C.O. at Ganja in Daspalla in the District of Puri, Orissa, is going to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Automatic Telephone exchanges are already working at Banpalli (correct name Barpalli), Jaleswar, Junagarh and Nimapura. A small automatic exchange has been installed at Basudevpur and is to be commissioned shortly.

(b) During 1968-69 long distance Public Call Offices were opened in Puri Postal Division at Konark, Begunia and Kanas and Local Public Call Offices at Suryanagar, Sahidnagar and Kalpana Square in Bhubaneswar and Jagannath Ballav in Puri.

(c) During 1969-70 Public Call Office is likely to be opened at Kakhra in Puri Postal Dvn.

(d) The proposal to open a public Call Office at Ganja from Nayagarh exchange has not been sanctioned as yet, as the scheme was showing loss to the Department, which could not be condoned as per existing policy of the department. The case will be re-examined after opening of Daspalla small Auto Exchange.

Setting up of Rice Mills by F.C.I.

4402. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 726 on the 24th July, 1969 and state:

(a) the cost of establishing rice mills by the Food Corporation of India in the various States; and

(b) whether these mills have started working?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total estimated capital cost of establishing 24 rice mills by the Food Corporation in various States is expected to be about Rs. 3.04 crores.

(b) The three mills set up at Thanjavur, Mannargudi and Sembanarkoil in Tamil Nadu have started working.

Scientific Method in Cotton Cultivation

4403. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation has reoriented its Cotton Development Project by inviting individual mills and groups of mills to assist cotton growers in large block of areas in the adoption of scientific methods of cotton cultivation;

(b) if so, the details of the new scheme;

(c) the number and names of the Mills that have agreed to participate in this scheme, the extent of acreage covered by them, individually and collectively; and

(d) the State-wise break-up of the total area covered by the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d) No official intimation from Indian Cotton Mills' Federation in this respect has been received.

Commemorative Stamp on Kulabrudha Madhusudan Das of Orissa

4404. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government will consider for bringing out a commemorative stamp in honour of Kulabrudha Madhusudan Das, who was one of the great architects of modern Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): The proposal will be put up for consideration by the Philatelic Advisory Committee at its next meeting.

Implementation of the Second Cotton Textile Wage Board Award

4405. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile Workers Organisations have decided to start an all U.P. struggle against the unreasonable attitude adopted by the employers in regard to the recommendations of the Second Cotton Textile Wage Board; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to get the award implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Government have no information about this.

(b) The recommendations of the Wage Board do not have the character of a Tribunal's Award. The State Government has been requested to secure implementation through persuasion and advice.

Production of Children's Films with the Cooperation of U.S.S.R.

4406. SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Children's Films Society has finalised its plan to produce a number of Children's films in India with the Cooperation of the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the main details thereof; and

(c) the name of the first film to be produced under the plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (c). No, Sir. The Children's Films Society has, however, entered into a collaboration agreement with M/S Moscow Popular Science Studio for the production of one feature film entitled "Black Mountain".

(b) The Children's Film Society and the Central Studio of Popular Science and Educational Films, Moscow, will be the joint producers of the film. The film, in colour, will be about 2,400 metres long and is likely to be completed by November, 1970. The total expenses of the Moscow Studio in the production of this film will be not less than 1,00,000 roubles (Rs. 8.33 lakhs nearly) and that of the Society will be not more than Rs. 2,00,000/-.

The film will be distributed in India and India's traditional film export market by the Society and in the USSR and its traditional film export markets by the Sovexport film. In the countries not falling in these two categories, the exploitation will be done jointly by the Society and the Sovexport film and the profits will be shared between them on 50:50 basis.

बिहार म डाकघरों की संख्या

4407. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कुल कितने डाकघर हैं;

(ख) बिहार में कुल कितने डाकघर हैं;

(ग) शाहबाद जिले में बरहामपुर चौरास्ता में गत वर्ष कितने डाकघर खोले गये; और

(घ) उनके उद्घाटन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है और उसका क्या औचित्य था ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय म और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) 102650.

(ख) 7878

(ग) एक।

(घ) 2358 रुपये 66 पैसे। यह धन राशि देश में एक लाखवें डाकघर के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर खर्च की गई थी। इसे भारतीय डाकघर के इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण घटना माना गया था, क्योंकि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के समय देश में केवल 22,116 डाकघर थे।

पाकिस्तानी फिल्मों का भारत में प्रदर्शन और भारतीय फिल्मों का पाकिस्तान में प्रदर्शन

4408. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कितनी पाकिस्तानी फिल्में दिखाई जा रही हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी शर्तें क्या हैं तथा ये फिल्में किन-किन राज्यों में दिखाई जा रही हैं, और

(ख) पाकिस्तान में कितनी भारतीय फिल्में दिखाई जा रही हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी शर्तें क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) (क) और (ख).. पाकिस्तान के साथ व्यापार सितम्बर, 1965 में बन्द हो गया था यद्यपि भारत ने प्रतिबन्ध हटा लिया है और जब तक पाकिस्तान द्वारा प्रतिबन्ध नहीं हटाया जाता दोनों देशों में व्यापार शुरू नहीं हो सकता। पाकिस्तानी फिल्मों का भारत में आयात नहीं हुआ है। पाकिस्तान को भारत के साथ व्यापार शुरू करने के लिए रजामंद करने के प्रयत्नों में सफलता नहीं हुई है।

डाक व तार विभाग, आगरा के औषधालय में अग्निकांड

4409. **श्री निहाल सिंह :**
श्री शशि भूषण :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक व तार विभाग, आगरा के औषधालय में आग लग जाने से 2 लाख रुपये की हानि हुई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जांच करने वाले अधिकारियों को राख में औषधियों की बोतलों के शीशे के टुकड़े भी नहीं मिले थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह):

(क) जी हां, लेकिन 1,94,679 रुपये की हानि आंकी गई है।

(ख) जी नहीं, यह ठीक नहीं है।

(ग) यह सूचना मिली है कि उक्त औषधालय का फार्मेसिस्ट इस अग्निकांड के लिए जिम्मेदार है और उसके विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

सैन्ट्रल ट्रैक्टर आरगेनाइजेशन द्वारा ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि का समतल किया जाना

4410. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार विभिन्न राज्यों में नदी घाटियों की ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि को सैन्ट्रल ट्रैक्टर आरगेनाइजेशन द्वारा समतल कराने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त योजना को कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग) अब केन्द्रीय ट्रैक्टर संगठन को बन्द कर दिया गया है। इसलिए नदी घाटियों की ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि को केन्द्रीय ट्रैक्टर संगठन द्वारा समतल करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

सैन्ट्रल ट्रैक्टर आरगेनाइजेशन द्वारा भूमि का खेती योग्य बनाना

4411. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सैन्ट्रल ट्रैक्टर आरगेनाइजेशन द्वारा भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाया जाने के बाद प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने-कितने एकड़ भूमि में खेती करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) किन किन राज्यों ने ऐसी मांग की है; और

(ग) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय म राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय ट्रैक्टर संगठन को समाप्त कर दिया गया है। अतः चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान केन्द्रीय ट्रैक्टर संगठन द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य में खेती की जा सकने वाली भूमि को सुधारने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

विदेशों से प्रत्यर्पण करने वाले भारतीय नागरिकों का पुनर्वास

4412. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों में किन-किन देशों से कितने-कितने शरणार्थी भारत आये;

(ख) उन्हें विभिन्न राज्यों में बसाने सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) उन में से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार तथा रहने के लिये स्थान नहीं दिया जा सका; और

(घ) इस काम के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

(क) 1-1-1969 से 30-6-1969 तक की अवधि के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये नये प्रवासियों तथा बर्मा और श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीयों की संख्या निम्न है :—

	व्यक्तियों की संख्या
पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये नये प्रवासी	4270
बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीय	5164
श्री लंका से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीय	2313†

†वे व्यक्ति जो भारत श्री लंका करार 1964 के अन्तर्गत आये।

इन आंकड़ों में तिब्बत से आये शरणार्थी सम्मिलित नहीं हैं।

(ख) से (घ). पुनर्वास योजनाएं तथा कार्यक्रम नये प्रवासियों या स्वदेश लौटे भारतीयों के किसी ऐसे विशिष्ट खण्ड की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर तैयार नहीं किये जाते जो कि किसी थोड़े विशिष्ट समय के अन्तर्गत आये/लौटे हों। इस लिये विशेष रूप से यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि गत छः महीनों में आने वाले व्यक्तियों में से कितनों को बसाया जा चुका है या पुनर्वास सहायता प्रदान की गई है।

तथापि, उक्त छः महीनों की अवधि के अन्तर्गत, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये नये प्रवासियों के 1502 परिवारों को (जिनमें लगभग 6308 व्यक्ति हैं) विभिन्न राज्यों दण्डकारण्य परियोजना तथा अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपों में कृष्य तथा गैर-कृष्य व्यवहायों में बसाया गया था। बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे 1853 भारतीयों को व्यापार ऋण के रूप में पुनर्वास सहायता दी गई थी। इसके अतिरिक्त, बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे 241 भारतीयों को रोजगार दिलाया गया था। इसी अवधि के अन्तर्गत, श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटे 245 भारतीयों को पुनर्वास सहायता प्रदान की गई थी। इन आंकड़ों में वे प्रवासी/स्वदेश लौटे व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं जो 1-1-1969 से पूर्व भारत आये थे।

प्रवासियों तथा स्वदेश लौटे भारतीयों के शीघ्र पुनर्वास के लिए सभी संभव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। तथापि, यथार्थ रूप से यह कहना संभव नहीं है कि यह कार्य कब तक समाप्त हो जायेगा।

अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति को आरक्षित किए जाने के बारे में गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय के अनुदेश की क्रियान्विति

4413. श्री राम चरण : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम ने अनुसूचित जाति के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के आरक्षण के बारे में गृह-मंत्रालय के 11 जुलाई, 1968 के परिपत्र संख्या 1/12/97 (प्रशासन) को क्रियान्वित किया है;

(ख) क्या इन संगठनों ने उक्त परिपत्र के प्राप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में पदोन्नति के बारे में गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की इच्छानुसार किसी रोस्टर और पृथक् चयन सूची की घोषणा की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त परिपत्र को कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन द्वारा पालन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) (i) : **कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम**. उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों के संवर्ग तक पदोन्नति क्षेत्रीय आधार पर की जाती है और गुजरात तथा उत्तर प्रदेश दोनों में विहित नामावली बनाई जा रही है। इन पदों के लिए कोई अलग चयन सूची तैयार नहीं की जाती है। हैड-क्लर्कों तथा उससे ऊंचे पदों

के लिए पदोन्नति अखिल भारतीय आधार पर की जाती है और आवश्यक नामावली तथा चयन सूची मुख्यालय के कार्यालय में तैयार की जाती है।

(ii) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन जी हां।

(iii) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में पदों का आरक्षण

4414. **श्री राम चरण** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) गुजरात और उत्तर प्रदेश क्षेत्र में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम में प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के (पर्यवेक्षी) कुल कितने पद हैं उनमें से कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिये आरक्षित रखे गये हैं ; और

(ख) आरक्षित पदों में से कितने पद इस समय रिक्त पड़े हैं और उन रिक्त पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने के बारे में क्या प्रयत्न किये गये हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये 2 विवरणों में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या एल०टी०—1764/169]

Expenditure of Samachar Bharati News Agency

4415. SHRI KARTIK ORAON:
SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA PRASAD:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the officers of the Samachar Bharati News Agency at New Delhi are lavishly spending money of the Agency for their personal gains;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the officers including the General Manager frequently travel by air to various Branch Offices as a routine, not avoiding infructuous expenditure;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the monthly payments to the employees working in New Delhi Branch Offices are not regularly made due to mismanagement;

(d) the number of air trips made by each officer during the last one year and the expenditure incurred on those trips and the number of cases in which payments were delayed; and

(e) if answers to (a), (b) and (c) are in affirmative, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to effect economy in the administrative expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (e). The Samachar Bharati is an independent News Agency. This Ministry has no control over its day-to-day working nor does it have the information asked for.

Purchase of Shares of Samachar Bharati News Agency by Government of Bihar

4416. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Bihar have purchased shares from the Samachar Bharati News Agency, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria of purchasing the shares;

(c) whether the State Government of Bihar have done anything to appoint anybody in the Board of Directors of the *Samachar Bharati* to keep an eye on the working conditions of the employees as well as the financial aspect of their investment; and

(d) whether the Bihar Government have taken steps to get their accounts audited as have been done by other State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government purchased 5000 shares of the *Samachar Bharati* News Agency of Rs. 100|- each with a view to improving existing arrangements for the collection and distribution of news and feature service in Indian Languages, particularly in Hindi, for which the news agency was set up.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Repatriates from Burma

4417. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fresh batch of 1500 Indian repatriates from Burma has arrived in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rehabilitate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) 6729 repatriates from Burma have arrived in India from 1st April, 1969, to 31st July, 1969.

(b) The steps taken for relief and rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1765|69].

Rubber Plantation Scheme in Kanya-Kumari for Repatriates from Ceylon

4418. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned a rubber plantation scheme for the Ceylon repatriates in Kanyakumari District in Tamilnadu;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the main features of the scheme is attached.

STATEMENT

Area covered by the scheme sanctioned.	7,000 acres.
Location of the Project.	Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu
Employment potential.	666 persons
Amount sanctioned for the scheme (Loan).	Rs. 124·63 lakhs.
Implementing agency.	Government of Tamil Nadu.

(c) Rs. 124.63 lakhs.

Vacant Post of Copyists and Typists in Transcription and Vividh Bharati Centres of A.I.R.

4419. SHRI SHEO NARAIN:
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND

COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of posts of Copyists/Typists lying vacant in the Transcription and Vividh Bharati Centres of All Indja Radio in Delhi;

(b) if so, since when these are lying vacant and whether persons have been engaged against them on casual basis; if so, the dates of their original engagements;

(c) whether it is a fact that the two selections held so far had to be scraped or modified since the officials responsible for the selections did not follow the procedure and there were complaints about the selected persons; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the defaulting officials; and where the matter now stands and the mode of selections in such cases in brief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These posts have been vacant since July, 1968. Details of the persons engaged on casual basis against these vacancies are as under:—

S. No.	Name	*Date of initial engagement as Copyist/General Assistant on casual basis.*	
1.	Shri Ved Prakash, Hindi Copyist	14-11-67*	*Initially engaged against previous vacancies, but continued against fresh vacancies when previous vacancies were filled on regular basis.
2.	Shri Yamin, Hindi Copyist	16-10-68	
3.	Shri Gopal Krishan (Handicapped person).	10-10-67*	
4.	Kum. Sumitra Tiwari	3-2-69	

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is under investigation. The posts of Copyists/General Assistant are filled on the basis of test and interview.

'Food for Peace' Shipments

4420. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a trade union leader of U.S.A. has accused the Indian Government of trying to circumvent U.S. law and interfere in U.S. labour negotiations in connection with 'Food for Peace' shipments; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In view of the shortage of non-US flag vessels and in order to comply with the PL-480 regulations which require that 50 per cent of the foodgrains should be shipped in US flag vessels, it was necessary for the India Supply Mission to charter US Flag vessels. Since the greater bulk of US flag vessels would have been affected by the threatened seamen strike from June 15, 1969, the India Supply Mission thought it prudent to demand that the US flag shipowners assume all risks of loss of laytime and/or incurring of any liabilities whatsoever by the India Supply Mission *vis-a-vis* the suppliers of the foodgrains which might arise from that strike.

Decrease in Mango Production due to Fungus

4421. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a particular type of fungus has caused over 30 per cent decrease in the yield of renowned mangoes in North India.

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of "Dussehri" variety the

fungus has wiped of 50 per cent yield during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to check this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While there is no definite data on the yield loss due to this disease, the disease incidence is on the increase resulting in considerable yield loss. During 1969 season, about 57 per cent of the total inflorescences of "Dashehri" variety were found to be affected in the experimental Orchard of I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

(c) A scheme under the I.C.A.R., New Delhi, in which a Horticulturist, a Pathologist, a Virologist and an Entomologist are jointly working is in progress to work out in detail; the causes of this disease and how best to control it. At present, pruning of the affected shoots and spraying the tree with 0.1 per cent Captan (a fungicide) and Acar (a miticide) have given encouraging results in the preliminary experiments at I.A.R.I., New Delhi.

Late Broadcast of News in Overseas Services

4422. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 12/13th June, 1969 in External Services Division, General Overseas Service, the news broadcast scheduled for 3-30 A.M. was delayed by about 5 minutes.

(b) if so, whether Government have ascertained the reasons for this delay; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the immoral activities going on in the precincts of A.I.R. specially in Overseas Services during the nights, if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is not aware of any such complaint.

देश में बर्मों की मांग

4423. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सिंचाई के लिये नलकूप लगाने के लिये इस समय देश में बर्मों की कितनी मांग है तथा उसे पूरा करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों को बनाने के लिये स्थापित "पानी के कुंओं के छिद्रण उपकरण" के उपदल ने चतुर्थ योजना में नलकूपों के परिवेधन करने और नलकूपों के छिद्रण करने के लिये देश में बिजली की 400 रिगों की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया है। रिगों के विनिर्माण के देशीय कार्यक्रम के विस्तार के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं और आशा की जाती है कि अधिकांश आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति स्वदेशी बाजारों से ही पूर्ण कर ली जायगी। अब केवल कुछ विशेषीकृत और अत्यधिक परिष्कृत रिगें ही आयात करने की आवश्यकता है। इन रिगों के आयात के लिये पहले ही 291.04 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा निर्मुक्त कर दी गई है।

Representation from the Union of the Employees of Public Works Department, Car Nicobar Islands

4424. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Union of the employees of the Public Works Department of Car Nicobar Islands regarding confirmation in service of various categories of employees, employees provident fund rules and accommodation for the P.W.D. employees in Car Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details of the representation; and

(c) the steps being taken to settle these demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Souse.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1766/69]

Prices of Food Products Manufactured by Public Sector Projects

4425 SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State produced food products are selling at a higher or equivalent price as the product of the same nature manufactured by the private concerns which do not enjoy many facilities including exemption from excise duties or taxes, which the public sector enjoys; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The prices of food products manufactured by public sector projects compare favourably with the prevailing market prices of similar products of comparable quality. These undertakings do not as a rule enjoy any special facilities like exemption from excise duties.

High Prices in Co-operative Sugar Mills

4426. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that co-operative Sugar Mills have more facilities including that of exemption from excise duties and other taxes than the private ones, due to their co-operative character; and

(b) if so, the reasons for these Mills selling sugar at considerably much more higher prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No exemption from excise duty is allowed to the cooperative sugar factories. Concessional treatment is, however, allowed in the levy of income-tax.

(b) Levy sugar is sold by cooperative sugar factories at the prices notified by the Government. Free sugar is sold by them at prices ruling in the market.

Inadequate Fund for Minor Projects

4427. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that this Ministry could not achieve its target of minor projects after Independence due to the shortage of funds allocated by the Finance Ministry;

(b) if so, whether he has approached the Finance Ministry for increasing the funds; and

(c) the loss the country has suffered due to the inadequate funds for minor projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No Sir. The targets in the Minor Irrigation sector have been fully realised during the Second and the Third Five Year Plans. Moreover, the Minor Irrigation programmes is being expanded from Plan to Plan and from year to year according to the Regional techno-economic feasibilities for different types of schemes and the organisation and financial resources available.

(b) Does not arise. Financial allocations for Minor Irrigation and other Plan schemes in each State for the Five Year Plans and from year to year are decided on the basis of overall financial resources both Central and State and the sector-wise relative priority in mutual consultation between the States and the Centres. Plan allocations are being supplemented to the maximum extent possible by mobilisation of additional finances from the Institutional agencies like the Land Development Banks, Central Cooperative Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation etc.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance to Sheep Breeders Associations

4428. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sheep breeders associations, both registered and unregistered, in the country;

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve the sheep breeders Association's both through the States or through the Centre;

(c) whether any grant or financial assistance has been sanctioned; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The information is bring collected and a statement containing the requisite particulars will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, in due course.

Transport of Foodgrains from Ports to Rail Head

4429. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Contractors registered by Food Corporation of India for transporting foodgrains from the port to the rail head;

(b) whether any malpractices in such deals have been investigated: and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No contractors have been registered by the Food Corporation of India for transport of foodgrains from ports to rail head. They are appointed from time to time on the basis of tenders invited on each occasion.

(b) No malpractices have been reported.

(c) Does not arise.

Free Wheat Distribution through Christian Missionaries

4430. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that distribution of free wheat arranged

through a Christian Missionary has been misused by Food Corporation of India in fixing agency for such distribution in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the principles and policy evolved by Government in distributing such free gifts from other countries to our people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. Food Corporation of India is concerned only with clearance, storage and despatch of gift consignments of foodgrains received under certain bilateral agreements. It is not their function to fix any agency for the purpose of distribution of such gift supplies.

(b) Gifts of wheat and other foodgrains and foodstuffs received from foreign countries under bilateral agreements are distributed by the distributors nominated by the approved Relief Agencies. Such distribution is required to be made to the poor and the needy without discrimination of race, caste or creed. The plan of distribution is to be submitted to the District Collector concerned for exercising such supervision as may be necessary. As regards such gifts received by the Government of India, the normal practice is to distribute them through the State Governments.

Export of Teleprinters

4431. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to export Teleprinters to the Middle East countries in the near future;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have placed orders;

(c) the number of Teleprinters which are to be exported and when they are to be exported; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). There is no specific proposal at present to export teleprinters to the Middle Eastern countries. However, the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, have offered to supply and install about 1800 units of teleprinter equipment in Kuwait in response to a tender invited by that Government. The result of the tender is awaited.

कोटा जिले के रेल डाक सेवा के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जांच

4432. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल डाक सुपरिन्टेंडेंट, जयपुर ने इस आरोप की जांच की है कि रेल डाक सेवा, कोटा जिले के कुछ कर्मचारी, काम बाधा डालते हैं और उन कर्मचारियों को धमकी देते हैं और उसके विरुद्ध झूठी शिकायतें करते हैं और उनके विरुद्ध जो कर्मचारी न्यायालयों में साक्ष्य देना चाहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उन्हें स्थानान्तरित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) अधीक्षक के अगस्त, 1968 में रेल डाक

सेवा, कोटा के छंटाईकार और निरीक्षक द्वारा एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध की गई शिकायतों की जांच की थी।

(ख) और यह पाया गया कि वे शिकायतें किसी व्यक्तिगत मामले को लेकर की गई थीं और उसके बारे में न्यायालय में भी कार्रवाई चल रही थी। बाद में दोनों पक्षों में समझौता हो गया था। इसलिए कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई थी।

बिहार में पम्पिंग सेटों का वितरण

4433. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान बिहार के चम्पारन जिले के मेहसी और कल्याणपुर खण्ड में पेय जल की सप्लाई करने के लिये हैण्ड पम्पों के वितरण के बारे में चल रहे भ्रष्ट तरीकों तथा भारी रिश्वत खोरी की ओर कभी आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों तथा अन्य बड़े अधिकारियों से इस मामले में विचार-विमर्श किया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार ने जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

P&T Employees of Palghat District (Kerala)

4434. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Posts and Telegraphs employees are still victimised in Palghat District (Kerala State) ;

(b) whether it is a fact that one Class III Official in Palghat Postal Division is still under suspension, even after the withdrawal of the criminal case which was registered against him;

(c) whether it is a fact that Departmental Branch Post Master in Palghat District was put off duty and is charge-sheeted for absence on the 19th September, 1968; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) There had been no victimisation.

(b) One class III official is under suspension in Palghat Postal Division since 7-10-68.

A criminal case registered against him was withdrawn by the Assistant Public Prosecutor from the trial court. A revision petition against the withdrawal is pending in the High Court of Kerala and hence the legal proceedings are not terminated.

(c) No. But one Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster was put off duty in Palghat District, pending disciplinary action. This Branch Postmaster has since been reinstated.

(d) Does not arise.

Arabic Broadcast by A.I.R.

4435. SHRI P. M SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had consultations with the Indian Envoys in W.A.N.A. Region Conference held

recently at New Delhi about Arabic broadcasting in target area;

(b) if so, whether the Envoys were of the view that the programme being broadcast is of very poor standard and requires overall improvement; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A conference of Heads of Indian Missions in WANA Region was held in May, 1969, by the Ministry of External Affairs. The question of broadcasts of AIR beamed to this region was discussed with them at this conference.

(b) Our envoys gave their views about the technical as well as programme aspects of these broadcasts and gave suggestions for improvement.

(c) Government is taking steps to improve the quality of programmes. Installation of the super power medium wave transmitter near Rajkot will improve the quality of reception of AIR's broadcasts in these areas.

Setting up of Labour Administrative Machinery

4436. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have suggested that Centre should share the expenses involved in setting up an adequate labour administrative machinery in the States; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes.

(b) While the Central Government gives assistance by way of loans and grants to the State Governments for the implementation of Plan Programmes no separate assistance is given towards administrative expenditure on the implementation of Labour Laws.

Procedure for Recruitment of Staff Artistes

4437. SHRI NARDEO SNATAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure of recruitment of staff artistes in All India Radio;

(b) whether it is a fact that all posts are not advertised in the newspapers and there is no application form prescribed for all posts and no admission fee;

(c) if so, the categories of posts which are advertised in the Press or otherwise and in how many categories there is application fee and admission fee; and

(d) the difference in the selection procedure, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) By direct recruitment and by promotion from lower categories.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The vacancies of Producers, Assistant Producers, Announcers, News-readers and Script-writers are advertised in the Press and AIR journals. The vacancies of instrumentalists and Drama Voices are circulated among the approved artistes of specified category in the respective regions. Vacancies of other staff artistes are announced on the Radio, displayed on Notice Boards of Stations and published in AIR journals. Candi-

dates for the post of Announcer/ Newsreader-Translator are required to apply in the prescribed application forms obtainable on payment of Re. 1 together with a fee of Rs. 5. No fee is payable nor any application form has been prescribed for other posts.

(d) The posts for which there is direct recruitment are filled from open market. Departmental candidates also being considered along side. In the case of promotions, only departmental candidates are considered.

Employees Club of Song and Drama Division

4438. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of the Song and Drama Division was and or is the Chairman of a Club comprising of the employees of the Song and Drama Division;

(b) if so, whether this Club has been set up under the authority of Government;

(c) whether it is a registered institution and whether it has elected its office bearers;

(d) the total amount collected monthly from the staff of the Song and Drama Division; and

(e) the money to the balance of the club at the moment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Director, Song and Drama Division is ex-officio Chairman of the Song and Drama Division Recreation Club.

(b) This Club has been set up as part of the welfare activities of the employees of the Division, in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) The Club is not a registered institution, and it is not required to be registered under the existing rules. The club elects its own office-bearers except the Chairman.

(d) The contribution to the Club is 50 paise per month per member and the total amount of membership fee collected monthly is Rs. 111 on an average.

(e) The balance of money at the credit of the Club as on 8th August. 1969 was Rs. 1,800.40p.

चलचित्र उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

4439. श्री देवेन सेन: क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण बाद चलचित्र उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) सरकार संस्था पर आधारित ढांचे के माध्यम से स्वत: विनियमन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उत्सुक है और राष्ट्रीयकरण को आवश्यक नहीं समझती।

Book on Guru Nanak

4440. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to bring out a book in English,

Hindi and Punjabi on the life and message of Guru Nanak on the occasion of the 500th birth anniversary of the founder of Sikh religion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The book will deal with various aspects of Guru Nanak's life and his teachings. It is also proposed to bring out a short biography of Guru Nanak in Hindi for children and for popular reading.

Closure of Sundernagar (Tatanagar) Telephone Exchange

4441. SHRI HARI KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to close down the Sundernagar (Tatanagar) Telephone Exchange;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the alternate arrangements made or proposed to be made for providing Telephone facilities both local and trunk calls for the subscribers affected by this closure;

(d) whether any instructions have been or are being issued to the Postmaster General, Bihar Circle to see that alternate arrangements are worked satisfactorily and the subscribers are not put to any inconvenience; and

(e) if so, the broad details thereof and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

News about Shri Humayun Kabir's Bill

4442. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio blacked out the news regarding discussion on the Bill moved by Shri Humayun Kabir, M.P. to unearth the black money and to check the evasion of taxes on the 25th July, 1969 in the Lok Sabha; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

राज्यों को धान के आधुनिकतम किस्म के बीजों की सप्लाई

4443. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर:** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व वर्ष की तुलना में चालू वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को धान के आधुनिकतम किस्म के बीज कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई किये गये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण चालू वर्ष में धान के आधुनिकतम किस्म के बीजों को समय पर सप्लाई नहीं किया जा सका और इसी कारण अपेक्षित परिणाम की आशा नहीं की जाती ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कृषकों को समय पर धान के बीज देने की प्रक्रिया में सरकार का क्या सुधार करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई सुधार करने का विचार नहीं है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) पिछले वर्ष सप्लाई किये गये 38,491.80 क्विंटल आधुनिकतम किस्म के धान के बीजों की जगह, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान 15-7-69 तक 13,176.23 क्विंटल धान के बीजों को राज्य सरकारों तथा गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों को राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की एजेन्सियों द्वारा सप्लाई किया।

(ख) जी, नहीं। तथापि धान के बीजों की कटाई के समय आन्ध्र प्रदेश में चक्रवात तथा बाढ़ आ जाने से धान की नयी निर्मुक्त की गयी "जया" किस्म के बीजों की सप्लाई में कुछ देरी हो जाने के कारण धान के बीजों की अधिप्राप्ति में भी देरी हो गई।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

रेतीले क्षेत्रों में धान उगाना

4444. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि यूकरेन के स्थान पर रेत में धान उगाने का एक सफल परीक्षण किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त प्रकार का परीक्षण भारत में सम्भव हो सकता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी और जिसके लिये सरकार ने अपने कृषि-वैज्ञानिकों को हिदायतें भेजी हैं ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु के तटीय क्षेत्रों में ऐसे परीक्षण करना सम्भव है।

(ग) और (घ). रेत में धान की फसल उगाने के परीक्षण अभी तक देश में नहीं किये गये हैं ; क्योंकि इस अध्ययन को अधिक प्राथमिकता देने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है ; चूंकि जल की कमी के अन्तर्गत, चावलों का उत्पादन बहुत कम होता है और सूखे की दूसरी फसलों का उत्पादन कहीं अधिक कम पानी से किया जा सकता है।

वनस्पति घी को रंग देना

4445. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने शुद्ध घी में मिलावट को रोकने के लिये वनस्पति घी विशेषकर डालडा को विशेष प्रकार का रंग देने की योजना को छोड़ दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने शुद्ध घी में मिलावट को रोकने की किसी अन्य योजना पर विचार किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार शुद्ध घी में मिलावट को रोकना चाहती है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) सरकार का ध्यान घी सहित सभी खाद्य पदार्थों के अपमिश्रण को रोकने के प्रयत्नों में बराबर लगा रहता है।

(ङ) जहां तक घी का सम्बन्ध है विशेष समिति की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में घी में वनस्पति के मिलाने को रोकने अथवा बहुत ही कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय शुरू किए गए हैं :—

(1) वनस्पति के लिए अदृष्ट रंग के रूप में सिसेम तेल का मिलाना जारी रखा जा रहा है; और बौडीन टैस्ट के अनुपालन की जांच करने के लिए (सिसेम तेल की उपस्थिति की जांच के लिए) निर्माता तथा बाजार स्तरों पर वनस्पति के नमूने लिए जाने के काम को तेज किया जा रहा है।

(2) बाजार में बेचे जाने वाले घी में वनस्पति के अपमिश्रण, जैसा कि नेगेटिव बौडीन टैस्ट द्वारा प्रतिबिम्बित हो, की जांच करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर नमूने लेना।

(3) खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम, 1954 और उसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों का और सक्रियता से प्रवर्त्तन।

(4) एगमार्क सील से छोटे डिब्बों में घी की बिक्री को बढ़ावा देना।

संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के साथ हुए करार के अन्तर्गत कृषि तथा पशुधन का विकास

4446. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के बीच एक करार हुआ है जिसके अन्तर्गत दोनों देश कृषि तथा पशुधन के विकास, कृषि प्रयोजनों हेतु ऋण सुविधाओं के दिये जाने, भूमि संरक्षण तथा भूमि को उपयोग बनाने के बारे में एक दूसरे के साथ सहयोग कर सकेंगे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत को संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य से किस प्रकार की सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य ने इस सम्बन्ध में भारत के राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के साथ सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो भारत का विचार संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य को किन खाद्यान्नों के बीज सप्लाई करने का है और प्रत्येक किस्म के खाद्यान्न के बीजों की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई करने का प्रस्ताव है और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा **सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे)** : (क) और (ख). दोनों देश तकनीकी तथा वैज्ञानिक सहयोग के लिये, विशेषज्ञ का एक से दूसरे देश में दौरों पर जाना, प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें, तकनीकी तथा वैज्ञानिक जानकारी का आदान-प्रदान, तकनीकी पुस्तकों का अनुवाद तथा प्रकाशन, उपकरण तथा सामग्री का आदान-प्रदान, बीजों तथा प्रजनन सामग्री का आदान-प्रदान और छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिए सहमत हुए हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य ने कुछ औषधि बीजों के सम्भरण के लिये प्रार्थना की है, जिसकी व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Funds for Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Displaced Persons in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

4447. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has approached Gov-

ernment for adequate funds in order to undertake the construction of houses as a measure of rehabilitation for the allottees of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony at Kalkaji, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of Delhi Development Authority's propositions and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) TION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD). (a) and (b). The Delhi Development Authority have intimated that they would be willing to undertake the construction of houses according to two or three selected designs tnd to recover instalments from the members if funds to the extent of Rs. 2 crores required for the purpose are made available to the Authority as a loan by the Government of India. The Department of Works & Housing have not found it possible to find funds for this purpose. The scheme of the Department of Rehabilitation, under which plots have been allotted in Delhi to the displaced persons from East Pakistan, also does not provide for financial assistance for construction of houses for them; it was aimed at providing developed plots only on "no profit no loss" basis. The Delhi Development Authority has therefore been informed that its request for funds cannot be accepted.

Report of Review Committee on Rehabilitation Works in West Bengal

4448. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee on Rehabilitation works in West Bengal has submitted its report on the 24th June, 1969, on the rehabilitation of the East Pakistan displaced persons in the Union Territory of Delhi in a Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to implement the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The subject matter of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan outside West Bengal does not come within the purview of the Committee of Review and, therefore, the question of submitting a report on refugee rehabilitation in a colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi, by the Committee does not arise.

However, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, M. P. who is the Chairman of this Committee, had sent, on the 24th June, 1969, a 'Note' in which certain points were raised suggestions were made, in regard to the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' colony near Kalkaji. A copy of a statement indicating the position in respect of the various points is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*, See. *No. LT-1767/69*].

Recruitment of Production Assistants in A.I.R.

4449. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Production Assistants for which the selections were held at Delhi Station of All India Radio and Vividh Bharati Unit of Delhi in the year 1968 were advertised in the Press;

(b) whether it is also a fact that only 3rd Division Graduates were called for interview, selected and appointed; and

(c) the names and the qualifications of the persons selected and engaged, with their division in B.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The post was advertised in AIR journals, displayed on notice boards of AIR Stations and announcements on the microphone were also made.

(b) and (c). 38 applications were received for this post. Out of these, 18 persons, who included Second Division Graduates and M.As., were called for the test, for which only 9 reported. Five candidates who qualified for interview at the test were all Third Division Graduates. The names of persons selected and engaged are:—

1. Shri Anand Shivpuri.
2. Kumari Chitra Nigam.
3. Shri Mohinder Kohli.

Timber availability in Tripura Forests

4450. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7529 on the 24th April, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the work of assessment of timber availability in Tripura during the Fourth Five Year Plan has been or is being undertaken, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the working plans of the forests in Tripura have since been completed in respect of any Divisions, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any schemes for the setting up of forest based industries in Tripura on the basis of the said working plans of the forests have since been finalised, or are under consideration, if so, the cost of each and the capacity to be installed thereunder; and

(d) whether a decision has since been taken on the application of M|s. Jay Shree Tea and Industries Limited, Calcutta for setting up a Plywood factory in Tripura, if not, the reasons for the delay in taking a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The work of assessment of Timber availability in an area of 1760 sq. Kms. has been carried out in Tripura. The work of assessment of timber availability in the remaining forest area during the Fourth Five Plan period is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir. However, preparation of working plans for the two Divisions are in progress.

(c) In the absence of assessment of availability of timber resources at this stage, it is not possible to propose setting up forestry industries in Tripura. However, an application of M|s. Jay Shree Tea and Industries Limited, Calcutta, for setting up a Plywood Factory in Private Sector is under consideration; as such, the cost and capacity are not finalised yet.

(d) No, Sir. The terms of lease agreement to be executed between the Government of Tripura and M|s. Jay Shree Tea and Industries Ltd., Calcutta, for the supply of raw material for the proposed factory are being processed for finalisation.

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन म अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षण

4451. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदोरिया : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में (1) क्षेत्रीय आयुक्तों (2) उपक्षेत्रीय आयुक्तों (3) सहायक क्षेत्रीय आयुक्तों (4) लेखा अधिकारियों (5) ग्रेड–1 के निरीक्षकों के पदों और (6) अन्य प्रशासनिक पदों की पदों के नामों सहित कुल संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं ;

(ग) इन आरक्षित पदों में से कितने पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारी तथा अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं और इस समय कितने पद रिक्त हैं; और

(घ) इन पदों पर इस समय काम कर रहे अधिकारी किस जाति के हैं और रिक्त पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिये कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद): (क) से (घ). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी–1968/69]

सरकारी उपक्रमों से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशियों की वसूली

4452. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन सरकारी उपक्रमों में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम लागू होता है उनकी ओर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अनेक वर्षों के गुजर जाने के बाद भी इन उपक्रमों से लाखों रुपय वसूल नहीं किये गये हैं, क्योंकि राज्य सरकार के निरीक्षकों की तरह इस संगठन के निरीक्षकों को मुकदमा चलाने की शक्तियां नहीं हैं ;

(ग) क्या मुकदमा चलाने की शक्तियां संगठन के निरीक्षकों को देने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के प्रशासन का ताल्लुक न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड का है जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त संगठन है और भारत सरकार से इसका ताल्लुक नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने यह सूचित किया है कि :

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की जमा की जाने वाली देय राशि के बारे में सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह एकत्र की जायेगी और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों के सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधिकांश उद्यम कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को क्रियान्वित कर रही हैं। शेष प्रतिष्ठानों में अधिकांश में ऐसे सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ हैं जो योजना के अन्तर्गत मिलने वाले लाभों से कम लाभदायक नहीं है और इसलिए वे धारा 17 के अधीन छूट पाने के अर्हक बन जायेंगे। सम्बन्धित उद्यमों से यह कहने के प्रयास जारी रहेंगे कि वे या तो छूट मांग लें अथवा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना को क्रियान्वित करें तथा गत 21 महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के 21 विभागीय उपक्रमों ने अधिनियम की धारा 17 के अधीन छूट प्राप्त करके कानून का परि[illegible] किया है ।

(ग) और (घ). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधियोजन मंजूर करने की शक्ति राज्य सरकारों के पास है। एक प्रस्ताव जिसके अन्तर्गत कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के अधिकारियों को अभियोजनों को मंजूर करने का अधिकार दिया जायेगा, विचाराधीन है ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के इन्स्पेक्टरों का वर्गीकरण

4453. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के इन्स्पेक्टरों का 'ग्रेड एक' और 'ग्रेड दो' में वर्गीकरण करने में क्या औचित्य है ;

(ख) जब दोनों ग्रेड़ों में समान ड्यूटी और कार्य हैं तो ऐसा वर्गीकरण करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस वर्गीकरण को समाप्त करके इन्स्पेक्टरों के लिये समान ग्रेड बनाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). प्रशासनिक कारणों से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन के निरीक्षकों के पद को (ग्रेड 1) और (ग्रेड 2) में वर्गीकृत किया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ). इस मामले का ताल्लुक मुख्यत: कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन से है जो कि एक स्वायत्त निकाय है ।

Scheduled Caste Persons invited for talks from All India Radio

4454. SHRI RAM CHARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes booked for talks for Hindi Programmes from All India Radio, Delhi for the year 1966, 1967, 1968 and upto the 15th July, 1969;

(b) whether it is a fact that the bookings given to this community have decreased during the years 1968 and 1969; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). AIR invites talkers on the basis of their suitability to give talks on specific subjects. No enquiry is made at the time of booking a talker as to the caste to which he belongs. It is not, therefore, possible to say how many of the talkers who broadcast during 1966 onwards belonged to Scheduled Castes.

(c) Does not arise.

विविध भारती कार्यक्रम में समाचार-बुलेटिन,

4455. **श्री यशपाल सिंह** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली से प्रसारित होने वाले विविध भारती कार्यक्रम में प्रात: 8.00 बजे और रात्रि आठ बज कर पैंतालीस मिनट पर प्रसारित होने वाले हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों को 1 जुलाई, 1969 से बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मत्री (श्री इ०कु० गुजराल): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ये दो बुलेटिन हिन्दी के 9 बुलेटिनों द्वारा प्रतिस्थापित किए गए हैं जिनमें प्रत्येक दो घंटे के बाद मुख्य समाचार दिये जाते हैं । यह इसलिए किया गया ताकि श्रोताओं को दिन भर थोड़े थोड़े वक्फे के बाद महत्वपूर्ण

समाचार दिए जा सकें । यह परिवर्तन श्रोताओं में लोकप्रिय पाया गया है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Allocation of Seeds Plots by National Seeds Corporation

4456. SHRI G. S. MISHRA Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the basic policy followed by the National Seeds Corporation with regard to the allocation of seeds plots for various types of grains;

(b) the basis for determining the prices of seeds produced;

(c) the number of plots sanctioned by the National Seeds Corporation in the State of Madhya Pradesh, with their locations, and acreage and the pending applications;

(d) the total quantity of seeds deficit in the country, commodity-wise, and the steps taken to accelerate the pace of production; and

(e) whether there is any scope for the export of seeds from India; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The following points are considered by the Corporation while selecting seed growers|seed plots:—

1. The seed grower should preferably have previous experience of seed production.
2. The seed plot should be easily accessible.
3. The grower should have adequate resources for seed production.
4. The seed plot must have the prescribed isolation distances from fields growing other varieties.
5. Seed plots should be situated near about processing plants.

The best of the plots meeting the above conditions are allocated production as far as possible.

(b) The procurement prices of seed from the seed growers are fixed keeping in view the cost of seed production and allowing a reasonable profit to seed growers. The other course adopted is to pay a suitable premium over the market rate of grain or seed after taking into account additional cost of seed production. The prices are fixed from season to season and vary from State to State depending on the cost of seed production, market price of commercial grain and prices fixed by the State Governments for their procurement.

(c) A statement showing the number of plots sanctioned by the National Seeds Corporation in Madhya Pradesh together with their location and acreage is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-1769/69]. The requisite information about the pending applications is not readily available with the Corporation.

(d) Concerted efforts made by the Central as well as the State Governments and the seed industry, both in the public and private sectors, over the past several years have now brought the country to a stage of self-sufficiency in seeds. In fact, both the State Governments and seed producers, in private and public sector, have, at present surpluses, particularly to of hybrid seeds.

(e) The National Seeds Corporation has already started export of seeds to other countries. The seeds of cereals, millets and vegetables costing Rs. 33,928.80 have been exported to Ceylon, Malaysia, Denmark Ghana and U.S.S.R. by the Corporation. Facilities for export of seeds to foreign countries are being liberalised

Embezzlement in Patna General Post Office

4457. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper reports that embezzlement involving a huge amount has been discovered in the Patna Post Office; and

(b) if so, full facts and the steps taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The telegraph money order Issue Clerk of Patna GPO, after accepting the amounts of telegraphic money orders from remitters, issued money order receipts and telegraphic money order advices for the full value but credited lesser values and commission to the Government. In this way he misappropriated a sum of Rs. 31,149|- in respect of 67 TMOs.

The accused is absconding. The case has been reported to the SPE who are carrying out investigations. The fraud was facilitated due to the negligence of the supervisory staff. Departmental action is proposed to be taken against those responsible.

राजस्थान के किसानों को टेलीफोन देने की योजना

4458. **श्री मीठालाल मीना** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किसानों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने सम्बन्धी योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में किये जा रहे काम का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) यदि वहां कोई काम नहीं किया जा रहा है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) इस समय किसानों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है । फिर भी, किसान सामान्य नियमों के अनुसार टेलीफोन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं । देहाती क्षेत्रों में किसानों की ओर से टेलीफोन की मांग बहुत कम होने के कारण ऐसे क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था करने में साधारणतः मितव्ययता नहीं होगी । इस तरह की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए विभाग की अनुसन्धान शाखा ने एक सस्ती किस्म की संचार प्रणाली का विकास करने का काम हाथ में लिया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

नई ट्रंक टेलीफोन प्रणाली

4459. **श्री मीठालाल मीना** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ट्रंक टेलीफोन द्वारा एक नगर को दूसरे नगर के साथ शीघ्रता से तथा उचित ढंग से मिलाने के लिए एक नई योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत बड़े नगरों को टेलीफोन द्वारा इस ढंग से मिलाया जावेगा कि उनमें आपस में सम्पर्क स्थानीय टेलीफोन की तरह ही स्थापित किया जा सकेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1969–70 में राजस्थान में यह योजना किन स्थानों पर लागू की जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आगरा तथा राजस्थान के भरतपुर सब-डिवीजन के गंगापुर नगर के बीच इस योजना के अन्तर्गत तजुर्बा किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उक्त तजुर्बा कब तक पूरा हो जायगा, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जी, हां । इस योजना को उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग योजना कहा जाता है ।

(ख) इस समय दिल्ली और जयपुर के बीच यह प्रणाली चल रही है । राजस्थान के अन्य शहरों में चालू वर्ष के दौरान इसका विस्तार करने की संभावना नहीं है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ह नहीं उठता । दो स्थानों के बीच इसे शुरू करने के लिए भारी संख्या में उच्च ग्रेड ट्रांसमिशन परिपथों की व्यवस्था करनी होती है । इस समय उपलब्ध साधनों की दृष्टि से ऐसी योजनाएं केवल ऐसे बड़े बड़े नगरों के बीच ही शुरू की जाती है जहां स्वचालित एक्सचेंज हों और भारी संख्या में ट्रंक काल भेजे जाते हों । अभी आगरा और गंगापुर के बीच ट्रंक परियात बहुत कम है और गंगापुर का करचल एक्सचेंज है ।

Work of Telephone Exchange Building at Idgah, Delhi

4460. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone exchange Building work at Idgah, Delhi was awarded to a contractor without completing all the formalities at a high percentage as compared to similar multistoreyed buildings awarded by C.P.W.D.;

(b) the reasons for awarding this work at such a high percentage, to this contractor, when there is competition in other departments and works are awarded at lower percentages;

(c) whether there was any works awarded at lower percentages;

(d) whether there was any Public Accounts Committee report with respect to some of the works, if so, the details and the methods adopted to prevent recurring of such defaults; and

(e) whether there were some special police cases against the works awarded to this contractor earlier and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No similar work was awarded at a lower percentage during the period in question.

(d) Yes. The P.A.C., in its 43rd Report 1965-66, (Third Lok Sabha), made certain observations regarding the award of the work of construction of staff quarters for the P & T in the R. K. Puram area. The P.A.C. had pointed out that the response from class I contractors to the tenders for some groups of quarters had been poor, and according to the instructions the tenders should have been thrown open to the lower class of contractors. The case of the multi-storeyed building work at Idgah does not fall in the same category. In this case open tenders had been called for from the appropriate class of contractors and the response received was considered satisfactory.

(e) No.

कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में भूमिहीन लोगों के पुनर्वास की योजना

4461. श्री ज० ब० सिं० बिष्ट : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री कुमाऊं क्षेत्र में भूमिहीन लोगों के पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में 20 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 559 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में दिए गए आश्वासन को अब पूरा

कर दिया गया है; यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या कुमाऊं क्षेत्र के श्री बी० डी० सनवाल की अध्यक्षता में गठित समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भूमिहीन लोगों के लाभ के लिए प्रतिवेदन में क्या सुझाव दिए गए हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उपर्युक्त प्रतिवेदन के सुझावों को स्वीकार कर लिया है तथा क्या उनको शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार प्रतिवेदन को सभा पटल पर रखेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां । खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय (कृषि विभाग) द्वारा संसदीय मामलों के विभाग को भेजा गया कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 11-2-69-संसद, दिनांक 28-3-1969 उसके साथ संलग्न कागजों सहित सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या एल. टी-1770/69]

(ख) से (ङ). राज्य सरकार को समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है । प्रतियां मंत्रालय में प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेंगी । इस अवधि में राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, सनवाल समिति के सुझावों पर जमींदारी उन्मूलन अधिनियम के परन्तुकों को जुलाई, 1969 से तराई भावर राजकीय स्टेट के गांवों में भी लागू किया जा रहा है । अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के सदस्यों द्वारा गैर आदिम जाति के सदस्यों को भूमि का हस्तान्तरण किये जाने पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये गये हैं । दूसरे सुझाव विचाराधीन हैं ।

Bihar State Agro-Industries Corporation

4462. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar State Agro-Industries Corporation was set up under the Companies Act;

(b) if so, when and whether a copy of the Article of Association and memorandum of Association will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) whether the Chairman and other officers, nominated in the beginning are continuing, though legally they have to be elected or nominated for one year;

(d) whether, according to the legal provisions the Annual meeting of the corporation has to be conveyed within the six months of the close of each financial year with only three months extension in special cases;

(e) whether the annual meetings of the Corporations have been held and the Chairman and the office-bearers elected or nominated, as provided; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not necessary on the part of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Corporation to place a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association on the Table of the House under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. These documents are public documents, with the Registrar of Companies.

(c) No Sir. No tenure has been laid down for the Chairman and officers of the Corporation. The 'Governor' is the appointing authority for Directors under Articles of Association of the Agro-Industries Corporation, Bihar. There have been changes in the incumbents of the office of the

Chairman and the other officers of the Corporation from time to time.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) The annual meetings of the Corporation have been held as provided in the Articles of Association. There is no provision for election of the Chairman and other officers of the Corporation in these meetings.

(f) In view of the position explained above, the question does not arise.

Scheduled Caste Tribe Employees in the Department of Communications

4463. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes are harassed by the Heads of the Sections in the Department of Communications in allotting the works and paying overtime allowance; and

(b) the number of employees in this department belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Classes I, II, III and IV?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Effect of Green Revolution on Forests

4464. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following the green revolution, there has been a great pressure on land in the country, so much so, that jungles are being cleared and forests lands turned into arable lands;

(b) whether he agrees that forest and jungles have their own place in the economy of the country and their preservation and development is also necessary for its development; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by the Government in order to save and increase the forest wealth of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Particularly in Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala States some forest lands have been turned into arable lands. However the situation is not alarming.

During the last 15 years or so an area of about 1.07 million hectares of forest land has been released for various purposes such as river valley projects, rehabilitation of displaced persons, cultivation etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Forest is included in the State list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. However, the Central Board of Forestry of which Minister of Food and Agriculture is the Chairman has recommended time and again that encroachment in any form upon forests should be prevented and that the existing area be augmented to bring it to the prescribed percentage viz. 33 per cent by consolidation of holdings, acquisition of private forests and by transferring as forests available lands, ravines, canal banks etc. As a consequence, the forest area has increased from 73.35 million hectares in 1951-52 to 75:35 million hectares in 1966-67 inspite of 1.07 million hactares having been released for river valley projects, cultivation etc.

Soviet Assistance for Deep-Sea Fishing

4465. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Government have offered assis-

tance in the development of deep-sea fishing project in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have accepted the assistance offered by the Soviet Government; and

(d) if so, the States where, deep-sea fishing is proposed to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The question of entering into a general agreement on co-operation in the field of fisheries was taken up for consideration in 1966. Subsequently an agreement for rouble credit for economic and technical co-operation in industrial enterprises was entered into in December, 1966. Part of this credit was earmarked for fisheries development, subject to the scope and terms of co-operation being determined by separate agreement;

(c) As stated in reply to parts (a) and (b) of the question, credit for fisheries development has been accepted and is already provisionally covered by an agreement. An agreement has not yet been arrived at regarding the terms and conditions under which the rouble credit earmarked for fisheries can be utilised.

(d) Does not arise.

Shortage of Tractors

4466. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agricultural tractors are in acute short supply and command premium of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 7,000/- each in the market depending upon its make;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to ensure that tractors are made available to genuine agriculturists at the controlled price and to prevent them going into black market; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the main drawbacks in the pricing and distribution system of tractors is that while there is control on prices of tractors there does not exist any control on the distribution thereof as in the case of cars; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to remove the lacuna in the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). Import of 15,500 tractors had been allowed against the requirements for 1968-69. Of them 7,000 tractors have already arrived in the country and the balance 8,500 are expected to be received during the course of this year. Besides, import of a substantially larger number of tractors against the requirements for 1969-70 is under consideration. No specific complaint about the premium on imported tractors has been received. The import and distribution of these tractors to farmers is being affected through the Agro-Industries Corporations set up in the various States or State Governments wherever such Corporations have not been set up. The imported tractors are/will be distributed by them to farmers at fixed prices according to the rules formulated by them. This coupled with the increased availability of tractors during the course of the current year should go a long way towards eliminating shortage in tractors.

Setting of Mechanised Farms

4467. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a programme of setting up of a number of machanised farms in India;

(b) if so, the details of the programme under the Fourth Five Year Plan, indicating the number of farms to be set up in each State and the cost thereof; and

(c) how many of them will be in the public and how many in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Six Central State Farms have already been set up in the country. These are at Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Jetsar (Rajasthan) Jharsuguda (Orissa), Hissar (Haryana), Jullundur (Punjab) and Raichur (Mysore). It is proposed to set up one more Farm in the Fourth Five Year Plan period. This will be in Kerala. Land for the purpose has been located in Cannannore district of Kerala and negotiations are going on with the Kerala Government for acquisition of land.

The existing Central State Farms have been handed over to the State Farms Corporation of India, a Public Sector Under-taking, with effect from 1st August, 1969. The seventh Farm in Kerala will also be administered by the State Farms Corporation. A provision of Rs. 3 crores exists in the Fourth Five Year Plan for contribution towards the share capital of the Corporation.

River Lift Irrigation Schemes in Gujarat

4468. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the Central contribution for the River Lift Irrigation Schemes in Gujarat for 1968-69 and the amount of Central contribution sought for the schemes for 1969-70;

(b) the progress made so far in the implementation of the schemes; and

(c) when the work will be completed and the latest estimated total cost of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) According to the pattern in vogue in 1968-69 Central financial assistance was allocated and released under sub-heads of development like "Minor Irrigation" and not on scheme-wise basis.

Lift irrigation schemes in Gujarat State are implemented under the minor irrigation programme. In 1968-69, Rs. 10·76 lakhs were spent by the Government of Gujarat for lift irrigation schemes. This expenditure had been included in the over-all expenditure of minor irrigation for the year 1968-69 and the State Government had approached the Centre for assistance on the approved pattern. Central assistance amounting to Rs. 239·50 lakhs as loan and Rs. 87·15 lakhs as grants was released for the programme.

From 1969-70 Central assistance to State Governments will be in the form of block grants and loans for all sectors and will comprise of 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant. It will not be related to any individual programme or scheme.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Fertiliser Supply Project with West Germany Collaboration

4469. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to stte:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-West German agreement for undertaking an integrated development programme in the Almora District of Uttar Pradesh has been signed for the setting up of a fertiliser supply project;

(b) if so, the main features of this agreement; and

(c) the total quantity of fertiliser to be produced under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Indo-German Project for integrated agricultural development in Almora District is not a fertiliser supply project. The details of this project are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1771/69*].

Telephone connections to farmers in Himachal Pradesh

4470. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allot telephone connections to farmers in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the scheme will be extended to the farmers living in the drought and famine hit areas; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTNG, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) There is no special scheme at present to provide telephone connections to farmers in Himachal Pradesh. The farmers can, however, obtain telephone connections as per normal rules. The demand for telephones for farmers in rural areas being few, provision of telephones in such areas is ordinarily not economical. The Research Branch of the Department has taken up the development of a cheaper type of communication system to meet such needs.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does ot arise.

Settlement of Refugees in Andhra Pradesh

4471. SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugee families at Isagoan in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the extent of forest area cleared off;

(c) the amount spent so far for the reclamation of this land and for other works;

(d) whether it is a fact that the present site is not at all suitable for the rehabilitation as there is a acute shortage of water;

(e) whether it is also a fact that thousands of acres of land which are under cultivation on the banks of Araneeli river (Parn Ganga) is available at cheap rates and these lands are most suitable for the rehabilitation; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to purchase these lands for rehabilitation of these refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) According to information received from the State Government, 867 families of new migrants from East Pakistan are residing at Isagaon.

(b) The Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation has reclamied 67.65 acres of land.

(c) Amount spent for reclamation of the aforesaid land is estimated at about Rs. 27.06 lakhs. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that an expenditure of Rs. 96.06

lakhs has been incurred on other works.

(d) No, Sir. The area selected for rehabilitation has been found suitable for cultivation and is responsive to good soil management and cropping practices. There is no shortage of water and necessary measures such as sinking of deep bore wells, tubewells, open wells, construction of nistar tanks and repairs to breached tanks, etc. have been undertaken.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Post and Telegraphs Offices in Tamil Nadu

4472. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post and Telegraph Offices in Tamil Nadu uptill now;

(b) whether there is any proposal for opening new post offices in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a)

Post Offices	.. 9524
Telegraph Offices	.. 1069

(b) Yes.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

World Bank Loan for modernizing Telephone Facilities

4473. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is giving a loan of Rs. 41.25 crores to modernise the telephone facilities in India;

(b) the part of the country which will be given prior attention in this scheme;

(c) when this loan is repayable; and

(d) whether it is free of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes. Rs. 20.625 crores (27.5 million U.S. $) as loan from the World Bank and Rs. 20.625 crores (27.5 million U.S. $) as credit from the International Development Association.

(b) The loan/credit will be utilised for implementation of the 4th Five Year Plan of the Department which aims at the integrated development of the country as a whole.

(c) and (d). The World Bank loan of $ 27.5 million is payable within a term of 30 years, including 10 years of grace. Interest at 6¼ per cent per annum would be payable. Commitment charge @ ¾ of 1 per cent will also be levied on the undisbursed amount of the loan.

The IDA Credit of $ 27.5 million will be for a term of 50 years including a 10 year grace period; it will be interest free, but a service charge of ¾ of 1 per cent will be made to cover IDA's administrative costs.

Post Offices at Pokharauni and Shahpur in Darbhanga District, Bihar

4474. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the villagers of Pokharauni (present P.O.

Sourat) and Shapur, Hariharpur lola, (present P.O. Lohat). villages in Darbhanga District, Bihar, have since long applied for having separate post offices of their own;

(b) if so, the actions taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) if not, whether Government are planning to open separate post offices in those villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Nationalization of Major Newspapers

4475. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to nationalise the major newspapers in the country;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in view of the concentration trend in the press world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government do not think that nationalisation of the major newspapers is compatible with freedom of the press: nor is it the proper remedy for correcting monopolistic trends in the press.

Minor Irrigation in Madhubani Sub-Division, Bihar

4476. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money to be spent on minor irrigation work in the Madhubani sub-Division of Darbhanga District, Bihar;

(b) the minor irrigation schemes that would be taken up during the Fourth Plan period;

(c) the total acreage of land that would be irrigated by these projects; and

(d) the acres of new variety paddies that would be benefited by those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (d). The information is awaited from the State Government of Bihar and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt.

(b) The following minor irrigation schemes will be executed by the State Government of Bihar during the Fourth Plan:—

(a) Dugwells

(b) Private tubewells.

(c) Boring in dugwells.

(d) Installation of diesel pumpsets.

(e) Installation of electrical pumpsets.

(f) Installation of Persian wheats.

(g) Ahars and pynes.

(h) Storage and diversion scheme.

(i) State tubewells.

(j) River lift irrigation scheme.

(k) Drainage and embankment scheme.

(c) As a result of execution of these schemes, it is estimated that a total area of 22.74 lakh acres will be benefited during the Fourth Plan.

Telephone and Telegraph Arrangements in Darbhanga District, Bihar

4477. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telephone and Telegraph arrangements have been sanctioned for the Andhrathari and Lankha Post Offices in Darbhanga district, Bihar;

(b) if so, whether these have been installed in those post offices; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). Telegraph and Telephone facilities have been sanctioned for Andhrathari. These have not yet been provided as the stores necessary for the work have not yet been received. The facilities will be provided after receipt of all stores. So far as Lankaha is concerned (the correct name should be Laukaha) telegraph facility on phonocom basis already exists at this place. The scheme for opening Public Call Office at Laukaha has been examined and found to be unremunerative. The loss cannot be condoned according to the existing policy. The PCO can, however, be provided if some interested party is willing to indemnify the loss to the department.

Selection Grade Research Assistants in Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar

4478. SHRI C. C. DESAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5170 on the 10th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the award of the Selection Grade granted on an ad-hoc basis to some Research Assistants of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar has since been regularised and the arrears of emoluments accruing therefrom paid to the concerned staff:

(b) if not, the reasons for not finalising the matter so far; and

(c) when it will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes. Question of payment of arrears of emoluments is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pattern of Ownership of and Control over Newspapers in India

4479. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has been urged by the Indian Federation of Working Journalists to bring about a "radical change" in the pattern of ownership and control of newspapers in India so as to make them "real instrument for

reflecting the people's hopes and aspirations";

(b) if so, full details of the change which the Prime Minister has been urged to bring about; and

(c) Governments' reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Federation of Working Journalists has suggested:

(i) Conversion of newspaper combines into trust,

(ii) Association of employees with management,

(iii) Conversion of the Press Trust of India and the United News of India into public corporations, and

(iv) Introduction of Price-page Schedule.

(c) The representation is under study.

Victimisation of Employees in Kerala P & T Circle

4480. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain employees in the Kerala P&T Circle were victimised recently;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representations against such victimisation; and

(c) the reasons for this victimisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Out of more than 3,000 employees in Kerala Circle who took part in the strike in September, 1968 the number of those who have not yet been reinstated is only 281 out of whom 142 are temporary employees.

(b) and (c). As the strike was illegal and against the Government Servants Conduct Rules action had to be taken against the Central Government employees who participated in such a strike. The prosecution cases and the departmental proceedings against the employees who have participated in the strike are in progress. The petitions of temporary employees whose services had been terminated and who have not yet been reinstated by the local authorities, are being examined in the Directorate as and when received.

जयपुर केन्द्र से सिन्धी म आकाशवाणी कार्यक्रम का प्रसारण

4481. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जयपुर केन्द्र से सप्ताह में दो बार सिन्धी में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम को सप्ताह में दो बार आधा घंटा प्रतिदिन प्रसारित करने में सरकार को कोई कठिनाई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम सप्ताह में दो बार आधा घंटा प्रतिदिन कब से प्रसारित किया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). साधनों और प्रेषण समय के अभाव में आकाशवाणी के जयपुर केन्द्र से सिंधी कार्यक्रमों की अवधि या आवृत्ति बढ़ाना निकट भविष्य में सम्भव नहीं है ।

Fake Money Orders

4482. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report published in the *Anand Bazar Patrika* of the 13th July, 1969 about a case of fake money orders organised by a gang of miscreants resulting in a loss of about one lakh of Rupees;

(b) if so, the name of the person who detected this gang, the amount involved; and

(c) whether any high ranking postal officer is connected with the gang, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, but the loss so far assessed is Rs. 16,460|- only.

(b) Names of the persons who arranged traps with the help of the Special Police Establishment (Central Bureau of Investigation) for arresting members of the gang are as follows:

Shri S. K. Chatterjee, Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices (Vig.), Shri H. K. Chakravarti, Investigating Inspector (Vigilance), Shri N. R. Lahiri, Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, North Calcutta Division, Shri Sunil Gupta Sharma, Town Inspector (Beadon Street Post Office) Calcutta. The amount involved is Rs. 16,460.

(c) No.

Construction of Quay at Mopla Bay Fishing Harbour in Kerala

4483. SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI P. R. ESTHOSE:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not so far given technical approval and expenditure sanction to the estimate of Rs. 5.95 Lakhs for the construction of a Quay at Mopla Bay fishing Harbour in Kerala;

(b) if so, the reason for the delay; and

(c) when the sanction is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). An estimate of Rs. 5.95 lakhs for the construction of a Quay at Mopla Bay, stated to have been sent by the Government of Kerala, has not been received. The Government of Kerala have been requested to furnish a copy of the estimate.

(c) Administrative approval has already been issued for an amount of Rs. 18·455 lakhs for harbour works at Mopla Bay against the original estimate which provides for construction of (a) break-water (b) bredging (c) Jetties and other Shore facilities. Expenditure incurred on these harbour works is being re-imbursed to the Government of Kerala on the basis of expenditure statements furnished by the Government of Kerala. The amount disbursed so far is Rs. 16·42 lakhs which covers all expenditure reported to date. The Government of Kerala have indicated that a Quay is proposed to be provided in place of the jetties included in the approved estimates. On receipt of the estimate together with justification for the proposed changes, the matter will be expeditiously examined for issue of sanction.

Agricultural Graduates

4484. SHRI P. R. THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5312 on the 3rd April, 1969 regarding agricultural graduates and state;

(a) whether the discrepancies observed in the collected information have since been reconciled;

(b) if so, the details of the data compiled; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in finalising the information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (c). Discrepancies observed have been reconciled as far as the information is available with Government of India. The matter is under further correspondence with the State Governments| Agricultural Colleges.

(b) Does not arise.

Petitions and Suits Filed by the Employees Working under the Regional Settlement Commissioner of U.P. and Bihar

4485. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of writ petitions and civil suits filed by the employees working under the Regional Settlement Commissioner U.P. and Bihar (Lucknow) since the year 1968 to date;

(b) the number of such cases decided by the court, with the results thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that even the courts have decided in favour of the petitioners and the heads of the departments are avoiding the implementation of the direction by the court; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Three writ petitions and two civil suits were filed by some employees of the U.P. and Bihar Region of the Settlement Organisation.

(b) The aforesaid three writ petitions have been decided and allowed by the court. Civil Suits have not as yet been decided.

(c) and (d). In one case, an appeal has already been filed against the Court's judgement, while in another case, it is proposed to file a similar appeal. In the third case, two of the directions given by the court have already been implemented, and the third direction is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs for implementation.

Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act

4486. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Study Group on Heavy Engineering of the National Commission on Labour has recommended that the Industrial Disputes Act be amended to make strikes or lockouts in heavy engineering illegal; and

(b) the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Study Group on Heavy engineering has submitted its report to the National Commission on Labour. Government is not seized of the matter at present and will consider it on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

Developing of Fishing Industry in Orissa

4487. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team recently visited Paradip, Chilka and Gopalpur to study the prospects of developing fishing industry in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A survey team under the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade had visited Paradip and Chilka in Orissa in May, 1969 to study the scope of development of fisheries with special emphasis on export of marine products. The Institute has not yet submitted its report to the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

संसद् सदस्यों के निवास पर टेलीफोन सेवा

4488. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने संसद् सदस्यों के निवास स्थान पर निःशुल्क टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या नगरपालिका क्षेत्र में तीन मील के भीतर निवास स्थान से कार्यालय तक उपरोक्त टेलीफोन एक्सटेंशन, की व्यवस्था इस प्रतिबन्ध के साथ की जा सकती है कि कालों की संख्या अनुमति प्रदत संख्या अर्थात् 5400 से अधिक नहीं होगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भारतीय चलचित्रों में चुम्बन

4489. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिनेमा गृहों में प्रदर्शित किये जाने वाले बहुत से भारतीय चल-चित्रों में चुम्बन के दृश्य दिखाये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हाल में किए गये एक गैर-सरकारी सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार हमारे 60 प्रतिशत युवकों ने इसका अनुमोदन नहीं किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) समाचार पत्रों में इस आशय की एक रिपोर्ट छपी है ।

(ग) फिल्म सेन्सरशिप पर जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर फिल्मों के सेन्सरशिप के समूचे प्रश्न पर फिर से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Import of underground cables

4490. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has arranged for the import of underground cables;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved in this; and

(d) the name of the concern from whom the cables are to be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M/s. H.C.L., the only manufacturer of these cables is unable to meet the entire demand of the P&T Department.

(c) Rs. 175.50 Lakhs.

(d) (1) M|s. Standard Telephone Company London (U.K.).

(2) M|s. S.N.V.N.K: Delff Holland (Dutch).

(3) M|s. Northern Electric Company, Canada.

(4) M|s. Bhartiya Antar Rashtriya Beopari (Pvt.) Ltd., New Delhi (for Czechoslovak cables).

Gift of Wheat from E.E.C.

4491. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will earn about Rs. 15 crores from the sale proceeds of an outright gift of over 164,000 tonnes of wheat from the European Economic Communities;

(b) whether any firm agreement has been reached with the European Economic Communities in this regard; and

(c) if so, the terms of the agreement and the various schemes that have been drawn up for being financed from this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total food aid received from the European Economic Communities countries is 179,000 tonnes equivalent of Rs. 7·9 crores f.o.b.

(b) Yes, Sir. Agreements have been signed.

(c) This wheat has been received as gift under the International Grains Arrangement, 1967. Its rupee equivalent will be used for development purposes on plan schemes.

Famine Situation in Rajasthan

4492. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Rajasthan have informed the Centre that the State is on the brink of famine;

(b) whether the State Government have also informed the Centre that unless adequate supplies of foodgrains and fodder are immediately rushed, the State will face a serious situation where large scale death of men and animals will be inevitable; and

(c) if so, whether the Centre has responded to the request of the State Government and if so, the nature of help given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Government of Rajasthan have intimated that the rainfall in some parts of the drought-affected areas of the State has not been adequate and that great difficulty will be experienced if the rainfall during the rest of the season is not timely and adequate. They have also requested for

increased allotments of coarse grains for August and September, 1969. The State Government have further stated that the fodder stocks were being depleted and the fresh supplies being received from outside the State have bogged down due to rains. However, arrangements are being made by the State Government for internal procurement of fodder and for purchases from Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana.

The State Government have not indicated any fear of large scale death of men and animals and are closely watching the situation. It has always been, and will continue to be, the efforts of the State and Central Governments to keep the situation under control and to ensure that large scale distress is prevented.

(c) The stocks of coarse grains available with the Centre are limited but efforts have always been made to make the maximum possible allotments to Rajasthan consistent with the needs of other deserving States. During January to August, 1969, the State Government have been allotted 50,000 tonnes of milo, 32,000 tonnes of maize, 20,000 tonnes of jowar, 186 tonnes of bajra and 97,200 tonnes of wheat.

Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi

4493. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints that some members of Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi do not pay price of the land when demanded by such Societies as the Societies have to pay the amount to Government by Specified dates;

(b) if so, whether it does not defeat the very purpose of membership of such a Society; and

(c) whether such defaulters are entitled to retain membership of such a Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Complaints against Priya-Darshini Telephone Apparatus

4494. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are various complaints regarding the Telephone apparatus known as 'Priya-Darshini' so much so that many persons have got them replaced; and

(b) if so, the causes of the defects and the steps Government are contemplating to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On the other hand there is demand from many subscribers for this type of instrument due to its better appearance and low weight handset. It has also a new type of receiver which has a very high efficiency. In the initial production there were some complaints about the receiver which is a sealed unit. The faulty instruments were replaced whenever complaints were received. M|s. I.T.I., the manufacturers, have been apprised of this defect and they have since been able to remove it.

Appointment of Announcers in A.I.R.

4495. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI S. M. JOSHI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1712 on the 31st July,

1969 regarding appointment of Announcers in AIR Delhi and state:

(a) the nature of the administrative and procedural lapses which came to the notice of the Government;

(b) the names of the Officers who were found lax in observing the correct procedure and the nature of the action taken against them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the same administrative and procedural lapses have repeated in the selections held subsequently *i.e.*, for the Production Assistants, General Assistants, Scriptwriters for Family Planning; and

(d) the remedial measures Government propose to take to avoid repetition of such lapses in future selections in All India Radio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Unusual delay in ratifying the selection by members of selection committee and inclusion of some ineligible candidates by giving *ad-hoc* relaxations.

(b) The matter is under investigation.

(c) Lapses in the case of subsequent selections have been of a different type.

(d) Instructions are being issued that such lapses will be dealt with severely.

बम्बई की गोदियों में आयातित खाद्यान्नों का सड़ना

4496. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :**
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :
श्री स० कु० तापड़िया :
श्री ऐ० श्रीधरन :
श्री गुप्तानन्द ठाकुर :
श्री देवेन सेन :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री पी० एम० मेहता :
श्री स० कुण्डू :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुव्यवस्था तथा अगस्त, 1969 के प्रारम्भ मे भारी वर्षा से भीग जाने के कारण बम्बई में डाक यार्डों में विदेशों से आयातित हजारों टन गेहूं सड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश को भारतीय मुद्रा तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में कितनी राशि की हानि हुई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां नियुक्त श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य के लिये इससे भारी खतरा पैदा हो गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति के लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों का विवरण क्या है उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है औ इस संबंध में किये जा रहे बचाव संबंधी उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं । बम्बई बंदरगाह पर अनाज की उतारई टैंकरों और थोक वाहकों से मशीन द्वारा सीधे ही ढके शेडों में की जाती है । इस प्रकार, बम्बई गोदी में खुले में कोई भी अनाज उतारा नहीं जाता है और इससे इसमें सीलन आने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । तथापि, उतराई करते समय मशीनों के तलों से कुछ

अनाज बिखर जाता है जिसमें अधिकांश विजातीय पदार्थ और धूल होती है और अच्छे और टूटे अनाज बहुत ही कम मात्रा में होते हैं। अगस्त, 1969 के शुरू में भारी वर्षा के दौरान ऐसे ही कुछ बिखरे अनाज भीग गये थे। उन्हें सुखाने और उनमें से अच्छे अनाज प्राप्त करने के लिए ढके शेडों में ले जाया गया था। जब से बम्बई गोदी में मशीन से उतराई का कार्य चालू किया गया था तभी से अच्छे अनाज प्राप्त करने हेतु बिखरे अनाज को इकट्ठा करने और बाद में उसे साफ करने की एक सामान्य प्रक्रिया रही है।

उपर्युक्त बातों के अतिरिक्त, 3 स्टीमरों से 53 मीटरी टन गेहूं क्षतिग्रस्त हालत में उतारा गया था और उसके संबंध में स्टीमर एजेन्टों के विरुद्ध दावा दायर किया जा रहा है।

(ख) कुछ बिखरे अनाज के भीगने के कारण जो कुछ भी क्षति हुई है, उसका अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है परन्तु वह नगण्य ही होगा।

(ग) श्रमिकों की ओर से घाट पर छिद्रों और नालियों में पड़े अनाजों से आ रही दुर्गन्ध के संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। पत्तन-क्षेत्र में सफाई की व्यवस्था के लिए बम्बई पत्तन अधिकारी उत्तरदायी हैं और वे पत्तन क्षेत्र को साफ रखने के लिए नियमित रूप से सफाई करने वालों को नियुक्त करते हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Extension of term of Cow Protection Committee

4497. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the term of the Cow Protection Committee has been extended to March, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for serving one month's notice on the staff of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes.

(b) The term has been extended to enable the Committee to resume its deliberations and submit its report to the Government.

(c) Out of the 17 posts sanctioned by the Government, 7 posts (including that of Secretary to the Committee) will be continued till 31st March, 1970 i.e. the data up to which the term of the Committee has been extended for the present. The remaining 10 posts, have been held in abeyance from 1st August, 1969 and will be revived as soon as the Cow Protection Committee is reactivated. Excepting one retired official, who had been re-employed to work for the Committee and who has been given one month's notice of termination of his services, all the remaining 9 officials have been transferred to other posts in the Ministry, from where they were originally deputed to work for the Committee.

12.35 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Resignation of Directors of some National laboratories

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Youth Services to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported resignation of some Directors of National Laboratories due to policy differences with the Director-General of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research."

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): Shall I read the statement. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is a long statement consisting of six pages. The hon. Minister can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Without knowing the contents of the statement, what questions can we put?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): It can be laid on the Table of the House now and the questions can be asked tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: The questions may be asked tomorrow.... (*Interruption*) If the members want, I can ask him to read, but it has already been circulated.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कायदा है कि इस तरह के वक्तव्य सदन की मेज पर रख दिये जाते हैं वैसा ही इस में भी किया जाय। हमारे पास उस वक्तव्य की कापियां हैं तब उसे पढ़ने पर जोर देकर सदन का समय क्यों बर्बाद किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: The convention that has hither to been followed has been that the Minister makes the statement and then questions are asked. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: The copies are already available with the members. The hon. Member has given notice of the call-attention; he could have come to the Table and collected a copy. Why should the other members suffer for that?

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: The hon. Minister may be directed to make the statement now.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Let him summarise the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The Calling Attention Notice refers to the reported resignation by some Directors of the National Laboratories due to policy differences with the Director-General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. May I inform the House that there are only two Directors who have sent letters of resignation and no reasons have been mentioned by them in their letters.

The two Directors I have referred to are Dr. Hari Narain, Director of the National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad, and Dr. G. S. Sidhu, Director of the Regional Research Laboratory Hyderabad.

Dr. Hari Narain wrote to the Director-General on 22nd July, 1969 saying that he was giving 6 months' notice from that date Dr. Hari Narain who is on contract for a period of 6 years from 31-3-1964 (A.N.) could normally be completing his contract period on 31-3-1970. Dr. Sidhu in his letter dated 7-8-1969 has requested that the resignation may be accepted from 6th February, 1970. His appointment is not on contract as he holds a permanent post in the organisation.

During the last few days, there have been a number of press reports relating to the resignation of these two Directors. In regard to the Director of the National Geophysical Research Institute, mention has been made about certain programmes in which there is some difference of opinion at a scientific level with members of the Executive Council, the Geological Survey of India and the Air Borne Mineral Survey Exploration. I understand that opinions have been expressed by (a) members of the Executive Council (b) a meeting of experts in the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Member (Science) (c) a Committee in the Ministry of Mines & Metals presided over by Dr. D. N. Wadia, "that any large scale undertaking of air-borne surveys for minral exploration will not be a function of the Institute". The Institute will concentrate its

[Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO.]

attention on development of instrumentation and techniques which it might test out in the field commercial surveys being left to organisations like the Geological Survey of India and the Air Borne Mineral Survey Exploration. A reference has also been made to differences in the Institute between the administrative and scientific wings. I have also seen a press report by the Director contradicting that there are any such differences.

In regard to Dr. Sidhu, the Director-General, on receipt of his letter of resignation, wrote to him saying that he would not like him to resign and that there was no question of his recommending his resignation to the Vice-President or President, CSIR. In reply to this letter, Dr. Sidhu has stated,

> "I do not appear to enjoy your confidence as important decisions adversely affecting major projects of this laboratory, have been taken without consideration of my expressed views and in some cases keeping me completely in the dark."

SHRI RANGA: That is the real trouble.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: There is some Press interview given by Dr. Sidhu in regard to the Coal Gasification Plant. This project which was originally approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.00 lakhs has gone up to Rs. 107.00 lakhs in capital expenditure and Rs. 82.20 lakhs in recurring expenditure over a period of 6 years. On the decision of the Governing Body of the CSIR, an Expert Committee consisting of 6 members including Dr. G. P. Kane as Chairman was constituted. Dr. Sidhu was a member of this Committee. He attended all the three meetings of this Committe and signed the report also. Later on, he sent a note which, according to the Chairman, practically reopened the report which the Chairman did not accept. All these matters were placed before the then Vice-President, CSIR, and the original report was accepted. In accordance with the recommendation of the report, the Fertilizer Corporation of India was contacted if they would be interested in taking over the plant. The Corporation was interested only in parts of the plant. Instead of writing individually to various other parties it was decided with the approval of the Vice-President CSIR, that the availability of the plant may be advertised to elicit interest. The draft advertisement was sent to Dr. Sidhu but he was not agreeable to the advertisement. Subsequently, the Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, wrote a letter to Dr. Triguna Sen on 21st January, 1969 offering to take over the plant for working at the Singareni Collieries. In reply I wrote to the Chief Minister and offered the plant along with the technical guidance and assistance of the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. I have not got any reply from the Andhra Pradesh Government in response to this offer which is still open. The entire report was placed before the last meetings of the Board of Scientific & Industrial Research and the Governing Body of the CSIR held on 12th and 14th May, 1969. These bodies suggested that since three coal-based fertilizer plants were being planned under the auspices of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, the Coal Gasification Plant in the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, may be offered to them. This offer has been made. This is where the matter stands. Whatever action has been taken by the Director-General is on the basis of the decisions made by the Governing Body of the CSIR on the advice of an Expert Committee.

A mention has also been made in newspaper reports to the resignation of two other Directors: Dr. B. R. Nijhawan and Shri M. M. Suri. Dr. B. R. Nijhawan left the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur on 23-8-66 to take up a post in

ment Organisation. He was given two years deputation terms. He wanted to stay on for a longer period of 2|3 years. My predecessor took the view that Dr. Nijhawan should either come back to the National Metallurgical Laboratory as the laboratory was without a Director for a long period or he should make way for the appointment of a new Director. Dr. Nijhawan was not willing to come back. In regard to Shri M. M. Suri, he was an official of the Railway Board on deputation with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research from 15-6-1964. Since he expressed a desire not to continue in the CSIR after the expiry of his deputation period to the CSIR, his services were replaced with the Railway Board and he handed over charge of the post of Director, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur on 14-12-1968. Shri Suri, it is learnt, has since resigned from the Railway Board.

During the last three years, six new Directors have been appointed, namely, Shri K. D. Sharma (Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta) Dr. R. N. Chakravarti (Indian Institute of Experimental Medicine, Calcutta), Prof. S. J. Areceivala (Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur), Dr. Bh. Subbaraju (Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi), Prof. A. R. De (Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur) and Prof. V. A. Altekar (National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur). All these appointments were made after advertisement and through expert selection committees presided over by the Vice-President, CSIR. These Directors are young, having bright academic and research career. I have personal knowledge of at least two of these selections as I presided over them. These two Scientists who replace Shri M. M. Suri and Dr. B. R. Nijhawan are less than 45 years of age and represent the best talent in our country.

At the last Session of the Parliament, I mentioned in the other House that I will meet the Sarkar Committee which, you all know, was appointed by the Prime Minister in her capacity as President of the CSIR to look into the working of the CSIR. In terms of what I mentioned in the other House. I met the Committee and have given my views in regard to the organisation of the C.S.I.R. and how best it could be improved and made into a more efficient body. I have placed various suggestions for their consideration and have also requested them to expedite consideration of the organisational aspects.

While I am anxious to ensure freedom of work for all scientists in the C.S.I.R. Laboratories, I have to make it clear that in a public organisation like the CSIR, decentralisation of power and authority has to go with accountability and that all have to work within the ambit of the broad policies and programmes laid down by the Executive Councils of the laboratories and the Governing Body of the C.S.I.R.

I am also keen to ensure that the younger scientists get their due share in any dispensation and enjoy full sense of participation in the working of the laboratries. Accordingly I propose to call a representative meeting of young scientists in the laboratries to discuss with them their points of view.

I may also inform the House that I have invited Dr. Hari Narain for a discussion with me today. I have also asked Dr. Sidhu to meet me along with some other Directors for a discussion a few days later. I may add that Dr. Hari Narain met me this morning and I spent nearly an hour discussing this problem.

I apologise for the length of this statement.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: The country was awaiting an industrial revolution and hoping that the outcome of it would benefit our progress in all fields. This was promised by the late the United Nations Industrial Develop-

[Shri N. Shivappa.]

Prime Minister Nehruji. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been invested on this institution. But what is the outcome? This institution has not succeeded. This CSIR has actually become a factional centre of the Congress, as is so well-known now. About this gentleman, Shri Atma Ram, various complaints have come like nepotism, corruption, dictatorial behaviour and interference in administration of various central institutions but what has the Minister's statement revealed? It has not revealed any action. He has not stated anything as to what action he is going to take except giving out a big story from the beginning to the end in volumes. I want to know how the Minister who is in charge of punishing the wrong-doers of the institution can make suggestions to this House or to any other body and I want that he should take a bold step as head of the administration. He has made so many other references to the Geological survey and all that. But what is the benefit?

The reason is the innumerable complaints—I do not know to what extent—regarding nepotism, corruption, dictatorial behaviour and interference in the administration of various central institutions by this particular chairman who is a boss over all the Central institutions the democratic set-up that we have. He has taken for granted all these officers and he wanted to create factions amongst the officers and among some of the directors, and he wanted to have his own scheme and have his chance, without any asker and any teller; I do not know why he has been permitted to do.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should come to his question now.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: The hon. Minister's statement was so long that it took nearly fifteen minutes, and I have also to touch on points raised on it here and there because this is a matter of public importance. I seek the protection of the Chair in this reard.

Already, there is a high-powered committee. In reply to the question put by my hon. friend Shri Lobo Prabhu some time past on the floor of the House, I am glad that the hon. Minister had accepted that no improvement had been made and this is absolutely a useless institution under the leadership and administrative control of Mr. Atma Ram. May I know whether the hon. Minister has got the capacity and the courage to see that Dr. Atma Ram is removed immediately or else he is suspended immediately, pending inquiry by the high-powered committee or by any other committee that may be appointed at the discretion of the hon. Minister or the Government at any time in the future?

We are more concerned with the work which has been completely hampered and the money that is being lost. Who is to be held responsible for this? May I know whether the hon. Minister will accept that somebody should be brought to book in this regard after inquiry by the Ministry or by the high-powered committee or any other committee which may constitutionally be set up? May I know whether the hon. Minister is going to take some serious steps in this regard?....

SHRI UMANATH (Padukkottai): I hope you will apply the same standard to the others also on calling-attention-notice.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:....I want to categorically ask the hon. Minister whether he is going to remove him from there immediately and shift him to some other department where he can easily have his way. May I know whether the hon. Minister is going to take serious action by investgating reasons for these differences between him and the other directors and whether he is going to request those officers who have already resigned not to press their resignations?

May I also know whether he will find out the reasons and place them on the Table of the House at any time in any prescribed manner for the information of the Members of Parliament ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry the hon. Member should have made such observations about a respected senior scientist of this country ....

SHRI RANGA: The other directors also were respected scientists.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: It is a question of money ....

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I did not interrupt the hon. Member when he was speaking ....

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Let him not shield the officers.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I seek your protection, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

I should like to say categorically that I am not in the habit, even if I had the power, to remove officers merely because some Member in this House gets up and says 'Remove him; no inquiry, no examination and nothing'. It is very difficult to run scientific institutions or any other institutions for that matter if a Minister is asked to remove somebody just because a Member of the House has come to a considered judgment in his own mind that some person should go. So, I am not prepared to give any such assurance.

With regard to the second question about the difficulties and problems that have arisen in the Geophysical Institute, I came to know first about it through a copy of a letter that I received, which had been sent to Dr. Atma Ram. Immediately I got that letter, I examined it, and I have taken action. Regarding the difficulties mentioned, I may take the House into confidence. One difficulty was that an ex-director of the institute is on the Executive Council and this creates some difficulties. I completely accept that. I do not think that any ex-vice-chancellor or ex-director should be on the Executive Council body of the institution after he has left it. That is a matter that I shall take up. In any case, the composition of the present Executive Council is only up to November. I am going to have it reconstituted in November, and I shall see that when it is reconstituted, proper arrangements are made.

The other question that has been raised was the difference between the Geological Survey of India which is supposed to be in charge of the air-borne operations and the institute which is conducting research in instrumentation and conducting research for better interpretation of these air-borne surveys.

There has been a serious difference of opinion regarding what should be the proper function of this Institute and what should be the proper function of the Geological Survey. All opinions expressed so far including that of a Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. N. Wadia and the conclusion that emerged in discussion with the Planning Commission point to this that while the Geophysical Institute should be given every facility to do research in regard to instrumentation and equipment as also facilities for developmental pilot projects and demonstration and application of these improvements, the actual large air-borne surveys for commercial or semi-commercial purposes should be the responsibility of the Geological Survey. This is a matter on which I have told the Director that I am prepared to call a meeting with the Director General of the GSI and himself and have a thorough discussion, and if I find that no agreement is possible, I shall refer the matter to the Prime Minister with the request that a committee of Secretaries may go into it and let us know what the proper respective jurisdiction should be.

This morning when I met Dr. Hari Narayan—he is a very nice young man

[Dr. V. K. R. V. RAO.]

he handed over to me a very long memorandum about 30-40 pages. I have not gone through it. In this he has mentioned a number of details. I told him that I would get all this looked into and I was not prepared to accept his resignation, that I was prepared to call for these details and, as suggested by my hon. friend opposite, if it is found that some kind of inquiry is necessary, I shall consider the matter after going through these papers myself and having another discussion with that gentleman.

SHRI RANGA: Against Dr. Atma Ram also.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: If he is involved, certainly. Anybody involved will come into it. I shall consider the desirability of having an inquiry into this matter once I am satisfied on reading all these papers that a *prima facie* case exists.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: I seek your protection. I asked not for the removal of Dr. Atma Ram alone but his transfer to some other department.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): It is rather a delicate matter for me to put a question as I happen to be a member of the Sarkar Committee. But as he has said just now that he is taking certain steps to see that the grievances and complaints put forward by Dr. Hari Narayan will be looked into and in the meantime his resignation is not being accepted, will he do the same thing in the case of Dr. Sidhu so that his resignation is not accepted and an attempt will be made to see that such an eminent scientist is retained and not lost?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The resignation of Dr. Sidhu is not being accepted. I am having a meeting of the Directors including Dr. Sidhu and some other Directors who, I understand, have complaints about the central office. I am calling a meeting of 7-8 of them in order to have a heart-to-heart discussion. I have sent them letters already.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The CSIR has become a cockpit and caucus of intrigue resulting in a mess, bungling and bottleneck in the matter of scientific researches. I have some personal experience also of this. Unfortunately this Government did not consider taking the help of at least the one student of science represented in this House in going into the affairs of the CSIR. I know Dr. Sidhu has become a victim of jealousies and politics. I can give another instance. Dr. D. K. Ray, one of the Professors in the Institute of Experimental Medicine in Calcutta had discovered a very valuable medicine for the cure of cancer which he named Jawaharin after the late Pandit Nehru. He was begging only Rs. 70,000 for a project in connection with that. But he could not get it. He has received offers from so many American Institutes who are inviting him. This scientist was disillusioned to such an extent that he had to quit that Institute, and Dr. Triguna Sen provided him an asylum in Jadavpur University.

13 hrs.

As I said, the CSIR has become a cockpit of caucus and intrigue. It is no good just asking Dr. Atma Ram or somebody else to resign, because the trouble is inherent in the concept of this organisation. The CSIR has to serve many masters many Ministries while it is being guided by one single Ministry. There are so many institutions, the Road Research institute, National Physical Laboratory, Central Health Engineering Institution, Planning and Agricultural School navigation, oceanography and so many things. What will happen? Each of this had been kept by the Education Ministry and this Council had to furnish the perquisites of the different ministries such as Mines and Metals,

Health, Shipping, Road Transport, etc. In the very concept of the CSIR trouble is inherent. My question, therefore, whether the Government will make a recommendation to have a Ministry of Science to deal with all these scientific institutions or at least split up the CSIR and allow the Road Research Institute to the Transport Ministry, Health Engineering to the Health Ministry and so on?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I shall be glad to pass on the suggestion of the hon. Member to the President of CSIR who is also the Prime Minister.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : श्रीमान् जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है, जो कमेटी श्री जी पी. कोने की अध्यक्षता में बिठाई गई थी, डा० सिंधू भी उसके मेम्बर थे । उन्होंने माना है कि उस की रिपोर्ट पर उन्होंने दस्तखत किये । उन्होंने यह भी माना है कि उस की रिपोर्ट पर दस्तखत करने के बाद उन्होंने एक नोट आफ डिसेंट भेजा इस के बाद उन्होंने एक प्रैस इन्टरव्यू भी दिया, जिस में इन सब कामों की आलोचना की गई । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि डा० सिधू का यह व्यवहार कहां तक ठीक था कि पहले तो उन्होंने रिपोर्ट पर हस्ताक्षर किया, उसके बाद नोट आफ डिसेंट भेजा और उसके बाद प्रैस इन्टरव्यू दिया, जब कि ये सब मामले पी० ए० सी० के पास भी पेंडिंग पड़े हुए हैं और वह उन पर विचार कर रही है? डा० सिधू ने सी०एस०आई०आर० की सर्विस में रहते हुए ऐसा कार्य किया, जो सर्विस के नियम के विरुद्ध है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि डा० सिधू के इस व्यवहार के बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

उन्होंने बताया कि कोल गैसीफ़िकेशन प्लांट का आरम्भिक अनुमान 21 लाख रुपये थे, जो बढ़ते-बढ़ते 189 लाख रुपये तक पहुंच गया । इस सदन के लिए यह बहुत आश्चर्य की बात है । मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि किन कारणों और परिस्थितियों के आधार पर आरिजनल एस्टीमेट नौ गुणा बढ़ गया । क्या मंत्री महोदय आरम्भिक अनुमान के बढ़ने के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालेंगे ?

जब वह रिपोर्ट आ गई है, तो सरकार इस बारें में किस की ज़िम्मेदारी निश्चित कर रही है । क्या यह ठीक है कि इस से पहले जो चेयरमैन थे—श्री ज़हीर, उन्होंने इस प्लांट का आर्डर दिया था, जब कि हमारे पास धनबाद में पहले ही इसी प्रकार का प्लांट था, जिसमें हम सब एक्सपेरीमेंट कर सकते थे ? क्या उन्होंने धनबाद में इसी प्रकार का कोल गैसीफ़िकेशन प्लांट होते हुए भी दूसरे प्लांट का आर्डर दिया था । कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि यह प्लांट न इंडस्ट्री के लिए गैस दे सकता है और न डामेस्टिक परपजिज के लिए; यह प्लांट बकार है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्लांट के लिए जो दुर्लभ विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई, उस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर है । क्या इससे पहले के चेयरमैन, श्री ज़हीर, ने इस का आर्डर दिया था ? क्या यह ठीक है कि इस के बीच में उन का कुछ आर्थिक हित भी था, अर्थात् कुछ कमीशन वगैरह की बात थी ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्लांट पर अब तक कितना खर्च हो चुका है और इसका कितना सामान आ चुका है और इसको बन्द कर देने से हम को कितनी हानि होगी ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Sir, regarding the first question, I think that Dr. Sidhu, when he signed the report, had also indicated to the Chairman that he would send some kind of a minor note expressing some of his views, so that he was perfectly within order in sending a note to the Chairman. The Chairman found that the note that came from him was not concerned with minor matters but went through the whole subject covered by the Committee's report.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Was it a note of dissent?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Well, I do not know if it can be called a note of dissent. It was a note with which the Chairman was in complete disagreement, and he was not prepared to accept it. Now, the report, along with the note, was considered by the Technical Committee of the CSIR. The report was accepted; it did go to the various bodies, and we know the results.

One grievance that Dr. Sidhu has got, if I may say so, there was legitimacy in that grievance was this. When these matters were considered by the Technical Committee of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, Dr. Sidhu was not given an opportunity to be present there and explain his point of view. His views were contained, of course, in that note, but he was not given an opportunity to come and explain it to the Committee. To that extent, I think there is some grievance as far as this is concerned.

The second question was, why the estimate has gone up. It is very difficult to give all the reasons; it went up partly because the original designing of the project did not take into account all the necessary factors which should have been taken into account; then partly because the prices went up, and partly because of devaluation and so on. In any case, the expenditure incurred so far, recurring and non-recurring . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It took six years to understand this.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why did you allow the purchase of the equipment worth Rs. 70 lakhs from France and West Germany?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Well, I am answering the questions of Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri. The expenditure incurred so far is Rs. 35 lakhs, and the remaining commitment is Rs. 37.88 lakhs. The figure of Rs. 1.80 crores that he referred to probably related to the work on the plant which was put forward by a committee appointed by the Regional Laboratory at Hyderabad, by Mr. Nargundkar. That was considered by the Fourth Plan Committee of the CSIR and at that time, the Committee said that it was very large and therefore, "We want an expert committee to go into the whole thing." In the meanwhile, if I mistake not, the Public Accounts Committee. I am speaking from memory . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about the equipment worth Rs. 70 lakhs?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not understand why the hon. Member is keeping on interrupting.

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong with you, Mr. Samar Guha? Every time you get up without my permission.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am answering the other hon. Member's questions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is avoiding the crucial point.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Because the estimates went up,—and this Rs. 1.80 crores which includes the recurring expenditure for six years from 1966—the Governing body of the CSIR also felt that the thing needed to be reexamined. And they said that till the examination is completed, no further action should be taken on the project. This was in 1967. An expert committee was appointed, and as you know, I have already told the House what conclusions were arrived at: the conclusions came to us that we should not proceed with this. Then came the question as to how to cut the losses and what to do with the equipment.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): He can continue his speech after lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are prepared to sit a little late, we can finish it now.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): What about Prof. Haldane's Report for a Council for Separate Independent Research?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: That is what I call an inaudible question Regarding the fixing of responsibility and so on, the responsibility for all these various matters, a suggestion has been made. In the meanwhile, Dr. Sidhu, an eminent scientist, had sent in his resignation. He was upset over the proposed disposal of the coal gassification plant. Hon. Members in this House and elsewhere have been very exercised about the resignation, and they want the head of the Director-General of the CSIR on a plate, because of the reported resignation of Dr. Sidhu.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): This violent language was not expected from my distinguished teacher. It was not cannibalism; we want to help you; MPs make suggestion to help the Minister.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am extremely grateful and much obliged to them.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): There is nothing in the head. Who wanted it? Nobody.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I am, moreover, a vegetarian.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am very much obliged to the hon. Member, who has given starting examples of non-violent language during the course of many of his interventions. So far as this case is concerned, we will try and find out whether an investigation is required and how the responsibility is to be fixed. I think I have answered all the questions.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया । मैंने यह पूछा कि जब धनबाद में एक प्लांट लगा हुआ है तो दूसरा प्लांट बेकार क्यों मंगाया ? जैसा कि कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है यह दूसरा प्लान्ट बिल्कुल बेकार मंगाया गया । इस का उत्तर नहीं दिया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जबाब वह दे चुके हैं ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : धनबाद का तो जवाब नहीं दिया ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: We have to go into great detail. One of the complaints is that there was a plant of this type already in Dhanbad and, therefore, there is no necessity for another plant to be brought. It is a very long story. As I have already explained, the expert committee have made their recommendations and the CSIR have accepted them. But the Director of the Institute did not like them. He has submitted his resignation. I am going to meet him for a full discussion of this matter and for trying to see what the problems are.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I am in the unfortunate position of standing between the hon. Members and their lunch. For the present state of affairs of the CSIR who is to be blamed, the present Director-General or his predecessor, it is for the Sarkar Committee to decide and let us hope they will throw some light on it. The fact is that CSIR is today in an unenviable position.

SHRI NATH PAI: According to Mr. Haldane it is the Council for Suppression of Industrial Research.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: One very serious charge against them is the suppression of talent. When a young scientist makes a good discovery or invents something, other people in the CSIR who are not scientists try to take advantage of that discovery; not only that, even the credit for that discovery is not given to him. At a time when we are having a train

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

drain, when the scientists are migrating to other countries, we have the spectacle of young and talented scientists migrating from the CSIR. I will read only one sentence from Dr. Sidhu's letter:

> "I do not appear to enjoy your confidence. Important decisions affecting major projects of this laboratory are taken without consideration of my views and, in some cases, keeping me completely in the dark."

If the Director-General is not getting the co-operation of all Directors, how can he function effectively. The state of affairs in CSIR appear to be very bad. We are told that 245 persons who have no scientific background, or scientists who have not enough attainment and stature, have been taken in this Council. A consequence of this is that they try to boss over the scientists instead of producing anything worthwhile. Besides, there are considerable irregularities in the accounts; I would not like to go into the details. It seems that lahks of rupees have been given as advance which are irrecoverable. All these facts should be gone into by the Sarkar Committee.

Now I come to my questions, which are specific. Firstly, when would the Sarkar Committee submit its report? Why does the Minister not insist upon the Sarkar Committee to submit its report by the 31st December, 1969?

Secondly, what steps are the government taking to clean the Augean stables of this Council and to ensure that an atmosphere which is congenial to research is brought about or created within this Council so that scientific talent is not stultified or suppressed? Thirdly, would the Minister see to it that all appointments to the Council in future are routed through the Union Public Service Commission so that favouritism is not done, as has been done in the past? Finally, why has the CSIR decided to give up the coal gasification plant, which is half way through, which is the immediate cause for the resignation of Mr. Sidhu in protest?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: As to when the Sarkar Committee would submit its report, I have requested them to expedite the submission of their report but I have no power, nor do I think it is desirable for me to have such a power, a power, to compel, as the hon. Member says, a committee on which hon. Members of this House and of the other House are also represented to give their report by a particular date.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: What is the estimate? When is it expected—one year, two years, three years?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am afraid, I am not in a position to answer that question because in these matters the terms of reference of the committee are wide. They are going into a large number of personal cases. But as I have said, I have requested them to expedite their report on reorganisation of the CSIR and they have kindly agreed to take up the matter. I hope, they will submit an interim report on the reorganisation of the CSIR.

About the atmosphere, I am trying my best to create the right kind of atmosphere, which the hon. Member is anxious to see created. But this cannot be done in the course of a day. I do hope that in the course of the next few months, by the time the Budget Demands come up before the House, I will be able to give a full and comprehensive statement of what we are trying to do over the reorganisation of the CSIR, the involvement of every scientist, freedom of academic research, and planned utilisation of scientific research. All this I am hoping to get done by the time we come with the Budget Demands some time in April or May next year.

Regarding the suggestion that all appointments should be routed through the UPSC, this is one of the suggestions which are being considered. I have made this suggestion

alongwith other suggestions to the Sarkar Committee because I do believe that the procedure for appointment has got to be such that nobody can have any complaint and I myself think that the procedure of appointments needs some change. This matter is now in the court of the Sarkar Committee.

His last question has already been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we adjourn for Lunch.

SHRI HEM BARUA: Sir, may I enquire about Shri Khadilkar, who was the Deputy-Speaker? We are worried about him. There are disturbing reports about him. As soon as you were ushered in this Chair, he went out of the House. He did not even have the courtesy to be present in the House to join in the offerings of thanks that we made you. Since then he has evaporated from the House like anythng. May I know from you whether he has actually resigned or he proposes to resign or whether he is ill or whether he does not propose to come to the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khadilkar, as you know, informed the House—a letter was read out from him—that he was not keeping fit. He has gone for rest. He is coming back very soon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): His brother was very seriously ill.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): But we miss him very much.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): How can such observations be made about the Deputy-Speaker? Does this become a part of the proceedings of this House?

SHRI HEM BARUA: The Deputy-Speaker, Shri Khadilkar, hits me and I hit him too. It is personal relationship. I want to show that here is a man who is not discharging his duty and is getting his salary.... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn for Lunch to re-assemble at Fifteen past Two of the Clock.

13.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till a Quarter past Two of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI M. B. RANA *in the Chair*]

RE. DEVELOPMENTS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक सबमीशन है । चेकोस्लोवाकिया की आजादी पर जो आघात रूस ने किया था, आज उसको एक साल हो रहा है । अभी-अभी खबर आई है कि चेकोस्लोवाकिया में रूसी फौजें फिर घुस आई हैं...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): What is the item on the agenda? What are we discussing now?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: वे लोग आजादी के लिए लड़ रहे हैं । वहां पुलिस दबाव डाल रही है, उनका गला घोटा जा रहा है, प्रेस का गला घोटा जा रहा है । हम डेमोक्रेटिक कन्ट्री हैं, हमने अपने देश की आजादी के लिये और दूसरे देशों की आजादी के लिये लड़ाई लड़ी है, हम रूस की इस कार्यवाही को हेट करते हैं । जो डेमोक्रेटिक कन्ट्रीज हैं, जिनका डेमोक्रेसी में थोड़ा भी विश्वास है, उनको चेकोस्लोवाकिया को हेल करना चाहिये और रूस को, जो दुनिया में डिक्टेटरशिप पैदा करना चाहता है, दुनिया के लोगों का गला दबाना चाहता है, उनकी आजादी पर कुठाराघात करना चाहता है, मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि हम सब लोग मिलकर एक बार फिर डेमोक्रेसी के लिये क्लैप करें ।

(श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता)

Let us clap for democracy.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): We do not approve of the proposal of Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. We believe in democracy but not in your capitalistic and big business democracy.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Let us not make Czechoslovakia a casualty of our mutual dispute.... (*Interruption*).

SHRI UMANATH: Intervention of the Russian forces was in defence of socialist gains in Czechoslovakia....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: There is a serious situation in Prague. All Indians have stood for human liberty....

SHRI UMANATH: We stand for human liberty.... (*Interruptions.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: The name of Dubcek is a name which India must respect and it was at the time of Dubcek that the voice of India was heard.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing will go on record.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: **

SHRI UMANATH: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: Senior Members of the House should not be talking to each other in this manner. The hon. Member Shri M. L. Sondhi must sit down now. Otherwise, I shall have to name him.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I am only asking you to associate yourself with this feeling . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow that. There has been a notice tabled by Shri Surendranath Dwivedy and the matter is under consideration, and it can be taken up at the right time. Now, let us go ahead with the business before us.

श्री मोहनलाल मीना (सवाई माधोपुर) : सभापति जी, मेरा विषय दूसरा है । सारे देश में इस समय भंयकर बाढ़ आई हुई है राजस्थान पूरी तरह से बाढ़ से घिरा हुआ है, वहां बहुत से घर बरबाद हो चुके हैं । मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में वक्तव्य दें तथा उस पर यहां चर्चा हो ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members should not start talking like this on any subject that is not before the House. That is not correct at all. They can give due notice of what they want to say and then say what they like.

14.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI D. ERING): On behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. 1835 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1969.

(ii) G.S.R. 1839 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1969 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 1835 dated the 29th July, 1969.

(iii) G.S.R. 1840 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1969 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 1835 dated the 29th July, 1969.

(iv) The Sugar (Control) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1916 in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1969.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1745/69.]

**Not recorded.

14.23 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TWENTY-THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA *rose—*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I remember the Hon. Speaker having told Shri Shiva Chandra Jha that on every Bill he wants to oppose it at the introduction stage. Normally, when a Bill is introduced from any side, whether it is a private Member's Bill or it is a Government Bill, the introduction is never opposed. But if the hon. Member is opposed to the very principle of the Bill, then he can speak for five minutes.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur): He is making it a habit to oppose the introduction of every Bill. This is not correct.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Yesterday, when the Hon. Speaker said that to Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, the hon. Members of the Opposition said that any Member in the House had a right to oppose a Bill at the introduction stage. I would submit that the Member's wisdom should not be judged by the Speaker. After all, we are all wise people here when we oppose a Bill either from this side or that side. Supposing a Bill is introduced from the centre, then what will happen?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी): सभापति जी, यह संविधान का 23 वां संशोधन विधेयक हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है । इसके सम्बन्ध में एक संवैधानिक आपत्ति मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । इस में फाइनेन्सल मेमोरेण्डम है, जिसका मतलब यह है कि यह मनी-बिल हो जाता है । संविधान की धारा 110 को देखें, उसकी उपधारा (ए) से (एफ) के अनुसार कन्सोलिडेटिड फण्ड से जो पैसा लिया जाता है, वह मनी-बिल हो जाता है । यह बिल, भले ही इसमें खर्च कम हो, लेकिन मनी-बिल हो जाता है । अब इसके पास करने के लिए संविधान की धारा 117 को पढ़ें, इसमें लिखा है—

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States.".

अब प्रश्न यह है कि इस विधेयक को लेकर प्रेजिडेन्ट की रिक्मेन्डेशन कहां है । हालांकि अब तो गिरी साहब प्रेजिडेन्ट हैं, लेकिन एक्टिंग-प्रेजिडेंट की रिक्मेन्डेशन भी इसमें कहीं नहीं है । इसलिये कास्टीचूशनली यह विधेयक ठीक नहीं है, मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि आप पहले रिक्मेन्डेशन लेकर आवें ।

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 21-8-69.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मुझे वैधानिक आपत्ति है । इस बिल के दो हिस्से हैं । एक तो जो अनुसूचित जातियां हैं, जो हरिजन हैं, गिरिजन हैं या वनवासी लोग हैं, उनसे संबन्धित हैं, उनके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । मैं यह समझता हूं इनके लिए रिजर्वेशन वगैरह करना बिल्कुल मुनासब है । लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है बीस साल के बाद भी एंग्लो इण्डियन्स के लिए यह नामजदगी करने का क्या तुक है ? वे शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े नहीं हैं. . .(**व्यवधान**) . . फैंक साहब तो बड़े बैरिस्टर हैं वे तो अपनी बात कहेंगे ही लेकिन मैं दो बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । यह भी कानून है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला है कि कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेन्ट बिल भी कानून है । इसलिए फंडामेंटल राइट्स का जो हिस्सा है उसके अनुसार कोई भी बिल होना चाहिए । अब मेरा आपसे निवेदन यह है कि हमारे संविधान की 14 और 15 धाराओं में कहा है कि सभी नागरिकों और व्यक्तियों को कानून के सामने समान अधिकार रहेंगे ।. . .(**व्यवधान**) . . .मैं क्लाज 15 (4) भी पढ़ने वाला हूं । मैं बेवकूफी नहीं कर रहा हूं । तो सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उनके लिए विशेष संरक्षण देने की बात को मैं स्वीकार करता हूं । मेरी पार्टी का यह सिद्धांत है कि औरत हो, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हों, हरिजन, आदिवासी, मुसलमानों में जो पिछड़े हैं वे हों या सिखों में पिछड़े हुए हों उनको साठ फीसदी जगह सेवाओं में देनी चाहिए । वह तो मेरी पार्टी का सिद्धांत है । लेकिन मैं केवल ऐंग्लो इण्डियन कम्युनिटी के बारे में कह रहा हूं कि वे शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से और सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्ग में नहीं आते हैं । आप 15(4) को देखिए । इसमें जो छूट है :

"Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.".

तो क्या फैंक साहब यहां पर बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि ऐंग्लो इण्डियन कम्युनिटी के मदस्य सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्ग में आते हैं ? अगर वे ऐसा कहेंगे तो मेरा जो आक्षेप है उसको वापिस ले लूंगा, वरना मेरी राय है कि अब बीस साल हो गए हैं, अब उनको बिल्कुल समाज में मिल जाना चाहिए, जैसे समाज के दूसरे अंग हैं, सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से जो काफी आगे बढ़ चुके हैं, एंग्लो इण्डियन भी उसी तरह से आगे बढ़े हुए लोग हैं और वह मिल-जुलकर काम करेंगे तो फिर फैंक साहब को नामिनेट करने की क्यों जरूरत पड़ेगी । हो सकता है जबलपुर से वे जीत कर आयें, उसमें मुझे भी खुशी होगी । इतना ही मुझे कहना है ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): Regarding Shri Shiva Chandra Jha's objection, this is not a money Bill. The recommendation of the President under article 117 (3) has been obtained and circulated. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha took objection to the absence of the recommendation, but the recommendation is there.

Regarding Shri Madhu Limaye's objection, the Anglo-Indian community has been given the right of having certain seats reserved for them to be filled by nomination. Even in the Constitution itself article 331 says:

"Not withstanding anything in article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.".

Initially this was for a period of ten years. It has been extended by another ten years, and the object of the present Bill is to give a further extension of a period of ten years. It already exists in the Constitution . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: So what?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: If this is opposed to any of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution, I do concede that the law will be invalid, but it is not opposed to any of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Article 14.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Article 14 is not the only Fundamental Right. There are others also like articles 15 and 16 . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes; I read out.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: . . . and nothing done in order to protect special classes of people will go against the Fundamental Rights of the people.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं जानना चाहता हूं जो अभी आर्टिकिल 15 (4) पढ़ा उसमें ऐंग्लो इंडियन्स का उल्लेख है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Whether this protection should be extended to Anglo-Indian community or not is a matter of opinion; it is not a matter of law and nor is it a matter of Constitution.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The question is: are they educationally and socially backward?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): What is your opinion?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: In 1949 when the Constitution was enacted, the Constituent Assembly was of the opinion that the Anglo-Indian community should be given two seats by nomination in the Lok Sabha. That was the opinion of the Constituent Assembly. Ten years later, the Government of India formed the same opinion and extended it further. Now it is the opinion of the Government of India and, I hope, of this Parliament that the Anglo-Indian community deserve to get this reservation for a further period of ten years. That is why the Bill is here. This is not a matter which can be tested by abstract principles contained in any of the articles in Part III of the Constitution. It is a question of opinion and fact. The Government's opinion, after due deliberation and investigation, is that the Anglo-Indian community, because of its peculiar position in India, deserves to have this reservation for a further period of ten years.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: He should describe as to what he found in the investigation.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने कहा था कि जो भी कानून आयेगा वह अगर किसी मौलिक हकूकों से फंडामेंटल राइट से टकराता है तो वह गलत है। उन्होंने कहां यह ओपीनियन का सवाल है मैंने पूछा क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि ऐंग्लो इंडियन सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े बैकवर्ड है ? अगर ये कहेंगे कि बैकवर्ड हैं तो मैं बैठ जाऊंगा।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: That is why Government has brought the Bill for extension of the period. The Anglo-Indian community does not consist of only Mr. Frank Anthony and Mr. Barrow. There are thousands of people who are socially backward in that community.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."
>
> *The motion was adopted.*

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I introduce the Bill.

14.34 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1969-70— *Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1969-70.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura): On a point of order. My point is that the present Railway Minister Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, who was very much opposed to our newly elected President . . . *(Interruption)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are bringing an outside matter.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: My point is that this subject, namely the Demands for Grants pertaining to Railways, should not be discussed in the House till such time that this Minister is changed. So long as he is the Minister, this subject should not be discussed in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order here.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मेरा पोइन्ट आफ् आर्डर यह है कि कांग्रेस नौमिनी हार चुका है इसलिये कांग्रेस खत्म हो जाती है, औटोमेटिकली गवर्नमेंट को रिजाइन करना चाहिये । नई सरकार बननी चाहिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फुलपुर) : हम भी यही चाहते हैं, सभापति जी ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मूंगेर) : मेरा निवेदन है कि यह अतिरिक्त खर्च के लिए दरखास्त करने के लिए सदन के सामने आये हैं । लेकिन क्यों अतिरिक्त खर्च के लिये हम पैसा दें । आज ऐसी विचित्र हालत हो गयी है कि इस सरकार के अन्दर कुछ व्यक्तियों का रहना एकदम अनुचित है और कुछ व्यक्तियों का कांग्रेस में रहना अनुचित हो गया क्योंकि कुछ व्यक्तियों ने कांग्रेस के खिलाफ बगावत की ।*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not be taken down. This is no point of order.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किशनगंज) : सभापति जी, जो मांगें पेश की गयी हैं मैं उनका विरोध करता हूं । इस में चार रेलवेज में सर्वे कार्य करने के लिये मांगें की गई हैं। मुझे इस बात का आश्चर्य है कि 250 किलोमीटर की भटनी से बरौनी तक की मीटर गेज को ब्रोड गेज में परिणित करने के एक सर्वे की योजना थी, उसके लिये चार लाख रु० रखे गये हैं । इसी तरह से सैन्ट्रल रेलवे में करीब 214 किलोमीटर की लाइन के सर्वे के लिये 23 लाख 39 हजार रु० की मांग की गयी और साथ ही साथ एन० एफ० रेलवे में भवनगर से हरताला तक 193 किलोमीटर लम्बी रेलवे लाइन के सर्वे की मांग करते हैं जिसके लिये 12 लाख 90 हजार रुपये मांगा गया है । इसी तरह से कुछ वेस्टर्न रेलवे में भी है । मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरह से यह रुपये मांगे जा रहे हैं सर्वे के लिये, मैं नहीं समझता कि इसके लिये अलग से स्टाफ और इंजीनियर रखने की क्या जरूरत है । जो रेलवे का परमानेंट स्टाफ है वही एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाकर यह काम कर सकता है । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि इतने रुपये नहीं खर्च होने चाहियें । ऐसा लगता है कि इस कार्य के लिये जो ऐस्टीमेट बनाये जा रहे हैं उनके पीछे कुछ और ही बात हो सकती है । अत. इस तरह से खामखवाह पैसा स्टाफ और अधिकारियों पर खर्च किया जाय यह उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता । जो काम लाख रुपये में हो सकता है उस पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा 10 लाख रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं । इसलिये मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

*Not recorded.

कल मैं कह रहा था कि असम, उत्तरी बंगाल, नेफ़ा, नागालैंड, सिक्किम, भूटान और बिहार का वह उत्तरी हिस्सा जो इस देश के लिये सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है तथा आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से भी असम और बिहार का उत्तरी हिस्सा और बंगाल के उत्तरी हिस्से का भी महत्त्व है, इनकी ओर जो सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये वह नहीं जा रहा है । जब कि मैं समझता हूं कि सुरक्षात्मक दृष्टिकोण से एक तरफ चीन है, दूसरी तरफ ईस्ट पाकिस्तान है, उसके अन्दर नेपाल भी आता है, ऐसी जगहों के लिये सरकार की तरफ़ से उचित ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये, उन हिस्सों की उन्नति के लिये ज्यादा खर्च करना चाहिये, लाइनें बिछानी चाहियें, मीटर गेज को ब्रोड गेज में चेंज करना चाहिये, वैसा नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

बरौनी से लेकर कटिहार तक 180 किलोमीटर लाइन बिछाने के लिये वर्षों लग गये हैं और मालूम नहीं कि कब से मीटर गेज का स्थान बड़ी लाइन लेगी । इसी तरह से जो राजेन्द्र पुल बना हुआ है मुकामा और बरौनी के बीच में, आज उस पर इतना लोड बढ़ गया है कि जितनी कल्पना 10 वर्ष पहले नहीं की जा सकती थी । उस पर इकहरी लाइन है और वहां इतना ट्रैफिक का बौटलनैक हो जाता है कि एक-एक घंटे गाड़ी डिटेन कर के लाइन लेनी पड़ती है । इसलिये मैं मांग करता हूं कि राजेन्द्र ब्रिज पर दोहरी लाइन बिछानी चाहिये ।

इसी तरह से मैंने कटिहार का जिक्र किया था और उसी के साथ-साथ आप फ़रक्का बराज बना रहे हैं गंगा के ऊपर जो वर्षों से बना रहे हैं। जिस काम को प्राईवेट कम्पनियां जल्दी बना लेती हैं उसको सरकारी आदमियों द्वारा बनाने में वर्षों लगा दिये जाते हैं । हर साल करोड़ों रुपया घाटसिफ्ट करने में बरबाद हो जाता है। अगर वह बराज बन जाता है तो कलकत्ता से डायरेक्ट बराये गांव, सिलिगुरी और न्यू जलपायगुरी तक बड़ी लाइन ले जा सकते हैं और वहां के लोड को हल्का कर सकते हैं । लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से, मुलाजिमों की तरफ से ढिलाई की जा रही है, फरक्का बराज में डिले की जा रही है और काफ़ी अपव्यय हो रहा है । इसको रोका जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन वह नहीं रोका जा रहा है । इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहता हूं कि वह इस बात पर ध्यान दें और फरक्का बराज बनाने में तेजी लावें जिससे उस हिस्से का विकास हो सके ।

कल मैंने कटिहार के बारे में कहा था कि वह एक ऐसा स्टेशन है कि पूर्वोत्तर भारत में उतना बड़ा और कोई स्टेशन नहीं है । वहां से 100 से ऊपर गाड़ियां रोज आती जाती हैं । वह स्टेशन बहुत पुराना हो गया है और इतनी भीड़ हो गयी है कि वहां पैसेन्जरों के लिये कोई सुविधा का इन्तजाम नहीं है और बहुत सी गाड़ियां विलम्ब से चलती हैं । इसलिये उस स्टेशन में आमूल परिवर्तन करना चाहिये जिससे काफी तेजी से माल गाड़ियां, ऐक्सप्रैस और पैसेन्जर गाड़ियां चला सकें और वहां के आर्थिक विकास में कुछ सहायता पहुंचा सकें और सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से अपनी सेना और उसके लिये आवश्यक साज सामान जल्दी से बॉर्डर पर भेज सकें ।

श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर (अलवर) : सभापति जी, मैं संक्षेप में दो, तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं, और वे यह हैं कि राजस्थान एक ऐसा राज्य है जिस में आजादी से पहले अपने अपने राज्यों की रेलवे लाइनें थीं । जब भारत आजाद हुआ और रेलवे केन्द्रीय विषय बना तो सब रेलें केन्द्रीय सरकार को हो गयीं । लेकिन कुछ ऐसे राज्य थे जो कि अपनी स्कीमें बनाये हुए थे और चाहते थे कि हम नई रेलवे शुरू करें, उन के फंड्स भी थे । लेकिन वे फंड सब के सब केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आ गये । जैसे तेलंगाना वगैरह का ऐजीटेशन चल रहा है इसी तरह से पुराने राज्यों में जहां इस प्रकार के फंड्स थे या सर्वे किये गये थे वे सब अब दुबारा

[श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर]

मांग करने लगे हैं कि हमारे उन फंड्स का जो रेलवे के लिये रखे गये थे, उन का उपयोग होना चाहिये ।

इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अलवर और भरतपुर को या छोटे से छोटे रूट को मथुरा से बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ा जाना चाहिये क्यों कि सर्वे के लिये आप ने पैसा रखा है । इसलिये मैं आपके सामने जो निवेदन करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि मुझे रेलवे मंत्री श्री पुनाचा साहब ने लिखा था :

The proposal has also not been recommended by the Rajasthan Government for construction during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

लेकिन मैं आप के सामने मार्च 26, 1968 का राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री श्री सुखाड़िया का पत्र पढ़ना चाहता हूं :

The Chief Minister had recommended this: 'One of the serious disadvantages we are experiencing in the matter of development of commerce and industry in most parts of this State is the serious deficiency in the broad gauge rail connections. I would however suggest that general survey of the proposed railway line between Bharatpur and Alwar may be commenced straightway and thereafter a suitable phased programme drawn up for the construction of this railway line. I shall be grateful . . ." etc.

और फिर वह आगे कहते हैं मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह हमारे ऊपर मेहरबान रहे हैं, थोड़ी मेहरबानी और कर दें जिस से हम भी अपनी पुरानी रियासत की कुछ बात कह सकें ।

मैंने एक छोटी से स्टेशन के लिये कहा था । खाटूहास पुंजेरा और रेवाड़ी कार्ड के बीच में आता है । वह भी मैंने पोलिटिकल रीज़न्स से कहा था । जब से छोटे छोटे फूड रीजन्स बनाये गये हैं उन की वजह से अगर कोई एक सेर चीनी लेकर भी वहां से गुजरता है तो उस को पकड़ लिया जाता है । मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां भी इस तरह के एन्कलेव हैं वहां छोटे फ्लैग स्टेशन बनाये जायें । ऐसा कर दिया जाय तो मामूली तौर से जनता को परेशानी नहीं होगी । इस के बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय ने लिखा था कि :

"दि मैटर इज अन्डर एग्जामिनेशन"

अब तो उस को भी डेढ़ दो साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ है ।

हमारे पुराने राज्यों में जो राजस्थान रियासत थी उस में जब रेलवे लाइन बनी तब हेडक्वार्टर बनाने में यह ध्यान रक्खा गया कि डिस्टैंस इस तरह से रक्खे जायें कि यात्री कोर्ट के टाइम पर और स्कूल के टाइम पर, यानी दस बजे कैपिटल के पास पहुंच जायें । लेकिन ज्यों ही बड़ा राज्य बना राजस्थान का और उस में जयपुर राजधानी बना और जोधपुर हाई कोर्ट की जगह बना तब वहां जाने वालों को दिक्कत आने लगी । जब हाई कोर्ट अलवर में था और रेवेन्यू कोर्ट भी था तब जो लोग वहां जाते थे उन को कोई दिक्कत नहीं आती थी । लेकिन आज जयपुर को दिन में जाने वाली कोई गाड़ी नहीं है । मैंने मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया था कि एक छोटी लाइन 159 नम्बर की अलवर और बांदीकुई के बीच में चलती है । वह रेलवे लाइन न तो जयपुर की है और न हरियाणा की है न ही अलवर की है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस लाइन को जयपुर तक एक्स्टैंड कर देना चाहिये जिस से जयपुर के लोगों को वहां पहुंचने में सहूलियत हो । वह कोर्ट टाइम पर पहुंच जायें और अपना काम कर के वापस चले जायें जिस में

न तो उन को होटल का खर्च पड़े और न कोई दूसरी दिक्कत हो ।

मेरी यह छोटी छोटी मांगें हैं जिन को आप को मंजूर कर लेना चाहिये । मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं । जब मंत्री महोदय बड़ी बड़ी मांगें मंजूर कर रहे हैं लाखों रुपयों की, तब मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होने वाला नहीं है । सर्वे के लिये भी रुपया रक्खा गया है इस लिये रेलवे मंत्रालय अलवर और मथुरा के बीच की लाइन को सर्वे के लिये रख ले ; खाटहास में छोटा सा रेलवे स्टेशन बनाने की जरूरत है । यदि मन्त्री महोदय इस को मंजूर कर लें तो मैं उन का शुक्रिया अदा करूंगा और इस डिमान्ड का हार्दिक समर्थन करूंगा ।

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba): When we are discussing these Demands, we are also discussing railway planning and the Surveys that are being undertaken. If we look at the railway map of India, we will find that there is no rail link between Bombay and Mangalore. This is even after the railways have been in this country for the last 116 years.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): They do not want to spoil the scenic beauty!

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE: That is very good!

The reason why I am asking for this link is that at present people who have to carry their goods or travel from Bombay to Kerala, Tamil Nadu, western Mysore or parts of Maharashtra have to make use of the bus service or go *via Arkonam*, which means unnecessary extra cost. In each of the three Five Year Plans, we have been spending about Rs. 5,000 crores on railway development. I am really surprised that still the Railway Ministry has not thought of constructing a railway line between Bombay and Mangalore.

If this link is constructed, what are the gains?

We have three naval stations: Bombay, Marmagoa and Cochin; they are also big ports. If they are not linked by railway a number of difficulties arise. Then there are two intermediated ports coming up; Mangalore and Ratnagiri. If you look at shipping in India, Marmagoa, Bombay and Visakapatnam are three ports which can receive vessels of the highest tonnage. Ships have to lay anchor for a number of days because no berths are available in those ports. If those three major ports and two minor ports are linked together, it will be possible to divert ships and thus save money on demurrage. Kerala produces rubber, tea and coffee for exports and they could be sent to other parts of the country. There is plenty of mineral also. Goa is a major port; it is exporting iron ore. Plenty of bauxite is available. Government had been promising for the last so many years that aluminium industry is coming up in Ratnagiri; it might fructify by 1974. This part of the country is suffering because no railway transport is available. The Railway Board are undertaking a survey to find one more route from Thal Ghat to Bhor ghats, between Nasik and Poona across the Western Ghats. They find the present lines Bombay-Nasik and Bombay-Poona are overworked. Why? Because the southern side traffic goes *via* Poona and caters to Kerala, Western Mysore and Western Tamil Nadu. Therefore, instead of spending Rs. 50 crores on a new line between Thal Ghat and Bhor ghat, Nasik and Poona, if they survey the railway link which I am suggesting, they would have helped in the defence of the country and industrialisation of the country and also enable the mineral wealth that is being exported to be utilised better. Therefore, I am taking this opportunity to bring this matter to the notice of

[Shri Dallatraya Kunte.]

this House and the Railway Administration and through you to the notice of the Minister concerned.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज): सभापति महोदय, नार्थ वैस्टर्न रेलवे में डिवीजनल सिस्टम लागू हुआ है। जिस समय डिवीजनल सिस्टम लागू किया जा रहा था उस समय मैं एक डेपुटेशन ले कर रेलवे मिनिस्टर के यहां गया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि वह सोनपुर से शिफ्ट कर के समस्तीपुर में रेलवे हैडक्वार्टर बना रहे हैं, लेकिन सोनपुर को भी खाली नहीं रहने दिया जायगा। वहां कुछ और काम होगा। साथ ही रेलवे वर्किंग सिस्टम पर वेटर कंट्रोल आयेगा। लेकिन छः महीने के बाद हम देख रहे हैं कि समस्तीपुर को डिवीजनल हैडक्वार्टर्स रखने से जो रेलवे वर्किंग सिस्टम है वह बहुत ही दुखदायक है। आज रेलें उन्नीस-उन्नीस घंटे लेट चल रही हैं। कल ही असम मेल 19 घंटे लेट आया। पांच, छः और आठ घंटे लेट हो जाना तो साधारण बात है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: बारिश की वजह से लाइन टूट गई होंगी उस की वजह से लेट आई होगी।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: अगर ऐसी बात है कि समस्तीपुर को डिवीजनल हैडक्वार्टर रखने से हम ठीक से कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते है तो रेलवे मंत्री को सोचना चाहिये कि इस के लिए क्या करें। किसी जिद पर अड़ कर कि अमुक स्थान पर ही कोई चीज रहे, अमुक स्थान पर न रहे उन को कोई बात नहीं कहनी चाहिये। यह बात उन को भूल जानी चाहिये और जिस तरीके से वर्किंग सिस्टम ठीक से चल सके वह करना चाहिये। जो उन के कंट्रोल सिस्टम हैं यदि मैं छपरा से पूछूं सोनपुर से पूछूं, कहीं से पूंछूं तो मालूम होता है कि कंट्रोल आउट आफ आर्डर है। पता ही नहीं लगता है कि गाड़ी कितनी लेट है और समय पर भी आ रही है या नहीं आ रही है। पांच-पांच और छः-छः घंटे गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं। मैंने कल की बात आप को बता ही दी है। असम मेल उन्नीस घंटे लेट आई थी। लोग बैठे रह जाते हैं। कितने वर्किंग आवर्स लास्ट होते हैं, इस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं।

समस्तीपुर इतनी छोटी जगह है कि वहां पर स्टाफ के रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है और न डिविजिनल आफिस के सुविधाजनक काम करने के लिए कोई स्थान है। सोनपुर में मकानात खाली पड़े हुए हैं और उनमें रहने वाला कोई नहीं है। अब तो यहां तक किया जा रहा है कि सोनपुर में जो स्टाफ क्वाटर हैं उनके जंगलों और चौखटों को निकाला जा रहा है। इस पर भी आप खर्च कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ भी मकान बनाने के लिये खर्च कर रहे हैं। जहां भी जो चीज बनी हुई है उसको आप काम में नहीं ला रहे है और दूसरी जगह आप खर्च बढ़ा रहे हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि यह क्या है और क्यों ऐसा हो रहा है। अगर आपको सोनपुर से डिविजनल आफिस को हटाना ही था तो आप इसको मुजफ्फरपुर ला सकते थे ताकि सोनपुर में रह कर एम्पलायी लोग डिविजिनल आफिस में आ सकते।

एक जगह से दूसरी जगह आफिस करने से स्टाफ जो सरपलस हो गया है, वह स्टाफ क्या काम करता है कुछ पता नहीं है। रिट्रेंचमैंट आप करते नहीं क्योंकि अगर आप करेंगे तो हंगामा होगा और लोग बिना काम के ही तनख्वाह ले रहे है।

मैं एक औचित्य की बात भी उठाना चाहता हूं। असम का जो इलाका है वहां तीन-तीन डिविजनल हैडक्वार्टर्स हैं लेकिन बिहार के हिस्से में जहां का माइलेज असम के माइलेज से किसी भी तरह कम नहीं है, एक ही डिविजनल आफिस है उसके कुछ हिस्से को काटकर आपने उत्तर प्रदेश के बनारस में डाल दिया

है और कुछ काटकर असम में दे दिया है। यह बिहार के साथ अन्याय हुआ है। इस पर आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। घर का आदमी कोई मालिक हो तो उसको अपने घर को ही तबाह नहीं करना चाहिए। डा० राम सुभग सिंह बिहार के हैं। हम नहीं कहते हैं कि बिहार को वह दूसरों से अधिक दें। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि बिहार को तबाह तो न करें, उसके टूकेट न करें। वहां दो डिविजनल आफिस होने चाहिये।

डिविजनल आफिस समस्तीपुर में आपने दिया है, सोनपुर में नहीं देते है तो छपरा में ही दूसरा आप दे सकते है। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तब आप देखेंगे कि काम भी अच्छा होगा कंट्रोल भी अच्छा होगा। और आपको लाभ भी होगा। नहीं तो जितने मकानात हैं, जितनी पुरानी चीजें हैं, वे बेकाम ही पड़ी रह जायेंगी और आपका सिस्टम अच्छी तरह से वर्क नहीं कर सकेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have exhausted the time allotted to this particular item. I have received many chits from Members who want to speak. (*Interruption*) Just listen to me. The same item of the railways is coming next on which all of you can speak. Many Members from several parties have spoken so far.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Not from my group.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the next item you may speak.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: I would prefer to speak on the supplementary demands; not on the next item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From the DMK party, Shri Krishnamoorthi has spoken yesterday, on the supplementary demands. This is what I want to tell you. I do not mind giving you time but not on this item. We have to finish this item. When I take up the next item which is also on the railways, you will be allowed to speak.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : जो दल बच गए हैं, उनको तो जरूर इस पर मौका मिलना चाहिये। सी पी आई का नाम हमने दे रखा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted to this item by the Business Advisory Committee was one hour. The Committee is composed of Members from all groups. On the next item, I shall let you all speak.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Nobody has spoken from the CPI: not even one Member from that group.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: You are allowing everybody to speak, but you have not called anyone from our party.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से कोई नहीं बोला है। हम को भी मौका मिलना चाहिय।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अभी एक घंटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। अभी समय बाकी है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): No representative from the CPI, CPI (M) and the SSP has spoken so far.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): I have also not spoken.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : मुझे भी थोड़ा सा समय दिया जाना चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Many Members from the Congres have spoken already. So, I cannot allow him now.

श्री रामजी दास (अकबरपुर) : मैं अपनी पार्टी का एक मात्र सदस्य हूं और एक ग्रुप में बंधा हुआ हूं। मैं ख्वामख्वाह नहीं बोलता हूं। इस वास्ते आपकी निगाह इधर भी जानी चाहिये। मुझे चाहे दो मिनट दें लेकिन जरूर समय दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall give him five minutes, but on the next item. Let us finish this item now.

Only two parties have not spoken yet, the Communist Party and the Communist (Marxist) Party. The name here before me first is that of Shri Ramavatar Shastri . . .

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I shall be speaking on behalf of my party.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI (Cooch-Behar): I want to make a submission . . .

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti): I know, Sir, that you have called Shri J. M. Biswas, but I am raising something else. I have been a Member of the Busines Advisory Committee for many more years than many Members here. The convention that we have developed here to my mind is unparliamentary. I shall tell you why. We go by number by number, and say that the majority on that side must get more time than the Members on this side, and we must get less time. The whole fact is that everything is decided in their party and the Treasury Benches are there to defend themselves. What is more important in Parliament is that the views of the Opposition should be heard. Hon. Members like my hon. friend from Rohtak, Shri Randhir Singh talk one way but votes the other way. The same is the case with my hon. friend opposite. That has no meaning. So, please protect the Opposition. We want that Parliament has to hear the Opposition point of view.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a very good suggestion, and we shall take it up at the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to know whether Shri Jaipal Singh has resigned from the Congress and joined the Opposition Party?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: That is none of his business.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We are entitled to know because he is sitting on the Opposition side.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: It does not matter whether I am here or there.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: He is representing the whole House.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: While taking part in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants relating to the Railways, I have to submit some points.

The first thing that I would like to submit is that I am in favour of expansion of the railways. The railways should be expanded. That was what I submitted in the course of my speech on the Railway Budget also. But I am disheartened after seeing particularly the way of planning and supervision. As I had said earlier, our Ministers consider it their business to poke their nose in all affairs barring the railways. They know everything else but they do not know what is the railway system. The Cabinet Minister in charge of railways went to see the site of the accident at Varanasi, and there he was shown some screws, bolts and nuts by some officers, and he came forward with the statement before Parliament which was far from the truth, namely that it was a case of sabotage.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): That has been proved.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Then, we have heard about the devastating accident in Orissa. I would rather call the hon. Minister of Railways an accident Minister. From the day he took over the railway portfolio, the accidents have started and people have been killed. It is a very shameful thing. Regarding the accident in Orissa, the finding that has been given by the preliminary inquiry committee is that the cabin lever man was responsible; but there was something behind it. The entire system of working in that division was changed by the divisional superin-

tendent. That has not come to light. You know, Sir, that the railways are working under some system of working. There are absolute block systems; there is the automatic block system and a few other systems of working are there, but the divisional superintendent, Khurda Road made a trial and he introduced a new system of working, as a result of which that devastating accident in Orissa took place. I am not going to discuss all those things here now. My point is only to emphasise how the Railway Ministry is functioning in an unplanned way. They will give us a thousand and one promises but they will not do anything.

The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Shri Parimal Ghosh, assured the West Bengal Government that the Central Government were going to participate in the Westinghouse Saxby Farmer affairs, but after he had given it in writing and that Minister came here, it was changed by the Cabinet Minister in charge of railways; there is no unanimity among them, and they have no planning and they have no common approaches. So, the promises that are being made by the Ministers are not being maintained or kept up. Therefore, you can very well understand the painful show that the railways are giving before the country.

I would now like to point out a few examples where construction was started and planning had been done for that purpose, and crores of rupees had been spent but finally it had to be abandoned. I would mention the case of greater Siliguri, for instance. A plan was made to have a divisional headquarters at New Jalpaiguri; land was acquired; crores of rupees were spent. The people of that place had submitted joint petitions repeatedly, and the representatives of the people had also submited joint petitions, and they have pointed out that crores of rupees had already been spent in the Greater Siliguri area by the railway authorities on the construction of service buildings, residential quarters, hospitals, institutes, schools etc.; even the building for the divisional headquarters was constructed. After having spent all the money, one fine morning they came to the conclusion that it would be more efficient if it was located elsewhere and therefore, they changed it. What would be the fate of the money spent? Will the Minister be taken to task by the Lok Sabha for that? Crores of rupees have been wasted in this way by spending money on this construction work and subsequently abandoning that work.

Only the other day, a beautiful building was constructed at Adityapur Railway station on the S.E. Railway. But one fine morning it was found that everything had been dismantled. Why? It happened because the planning was wrong. The lines should have been diverted to some other place. So, crores of rupees were spent and wasted. But nothing happened to Dr. Ram Subhag Singh or to Shri Parimal Ghosh or Shri R. L. Chaturvedi . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I am the only speaker from my party, and I have still some more time left. I am the only spokesman from my party. Give me at least two or three more minutes.

I want to narrate another example of the inhuman attitude of the Railway Minister for the information of the House. You will all remember that 12 casual labour were run over by a train some days back. On that very day a big feast or dinner was given to the Syndicate members and journalists in the Rail Bhavan by spending a huge amount. It was done on the 10th of this month. They are so shameless and so heartless that they were feeding and feasting when some railway employees were killed.

As we all know, many railway employees took part in the 19th Septem-

[Shri J. M. Biswas]

ber strike. Even though from time to time government announce their policy of further liberalisation of their disciplinary action against those employees who have taken part in the strike, it is not implemented in the railways. Quite a number of railway employees, exceeding 1,000 are still unemployed, under suspension and a few thousands have their service broken.

Because of all this I am quite convinced that the Railway Minister is quite incompetent. he does not know anything about the functioning of the railways and that he should be driven out of the Ministry. Though he pokes his nose into everything, he does not know either the history of the railways or the way in which it is functioning.

Take the NF Railways in Assam. An assurance was given during the Faridabad session of the Congress by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh that there will be three divisions in Assam—Rangia, Lumdig and Tinsukia. Even though assurance after assurance has been given in this respect, it has not been honoured. Another assurance was about the extension of the broad-gauge line from Jogighopa to Tinsukia by constructing a bridge over the river Brahmaputra. It is yet to be implemented. As I said in the beginning, I am in favour of expansion of railway lines in a planned and scientific manner. I hope these suggestions will be considered by the railways.

Finally, it is repeatedly announced on the floor of the House that labour co-operatives will be given all facilities to work in the railways. In spite of that assurance, I am sorry to say that in Bilaspur Division of the South Eastern Railways the contract work earlier awarded to cooperative was given to a private contractor, because the contractor could influence the Railway Ministry. Unless the officials and Ministers who are responsible for such corrupt practices are sacked, there is no possibility of the development of Indian railways.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना है, क्योंकि हमारे कहने के बावजूद रेलवे मिनिस्टर या रेलवे विभाग की तरफ़ से कोई काम नहीं किया जाता है ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल में सर्कुलर रेलवे की बात कई बरसों से सुनी जा रही है । कई मर्तबा उसका सरवे भी हुआ है, जिस पर लाखों रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं । इतने अरसे और इतना खर्च करने के बाद अब रेलवे के मिनिस्टर आफ़ स्टेट, श्री परिमल घोष, ने एलान किया है कि यह काम किया जायेगा और आदमी रिक्रूट किये जायेंगे, लेकिन वे आदमी बंगाल में रिक्रूट नहीं किये जायेंगे, बल्कि डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ़ से लोगों को रिक्रूट कर के वहां भेजा जायेगा । इस से वहां के लोगों में और भी शक हो रहा है और उन्हें इस बात का भरोसा नहीं है कि यह काम पूरा होगा ।

रेलवेज की तरफ़ से बंगाल में खासतौर से बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है । आप जानते हैं कि बनगांव लाइन का सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान के बार्डर से है । लाखों डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सन्ज उसके आस-पास रहते हैं : वह एक सिंगल लाइन है, जिस की वजह से लोगों को बहुत मुसीबत और तक्लीफ़ का सामना करना पड़ता है । पैसेंजर्ज एसोसियेशन और आम पब्लिक की तरफ़ से कई रिप्रेजेंटेशन दिये गये हैं कि उस लाइन को डबल कर दिया जाये, लेकिन उसकी तरफ़ कोई ख़याल नहीं किया गया है। इस वजह से रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री के ख़िलाफ़ बंगाल की जनता में बहुत गुस्से और नाराजगी की फीलिंग है ।

दमदम से बसीरहाट जो सिंगल लाइन जाती है, उसको भी डबल लाइन कर देना चाहिये । मालदा से बालुरघाट तक की लाइन का बहुत अरसे से सरवे हो चुका है, लेकिन वहां पर अभी तक लाइन नहीं बनाई गई है । वह पाकिस्तान के बार्डर पर है । वहां

पर चीजों के दाम सब से ज्यादा हैं क्योंकि ट्रकों से ले जाना पड़ता है, लोगों को उस के ज्यादा पैसे देने पड़ते हैं और बड़ी मुश्किल लोगों को होती है । सैंकड़ों मर्तबे नुमाइन्दगी की गई है, रेप्रैजेन्टेशन किया गया है, मगर आज तक उसका कोई भी निर्णय नहीं हुआ कि आखिर उस का क्या होगा ; इसके बाद मुझे एक और बात कहनी है । नवाग़ाड़ा एक जगह है दमदम के करीब, वहां पर एक हाल्टिंग स्टेशन के लिए रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने एन्क्वायरी की, सब कुछ किया । कितनी इनकम होगी यह भी मालूम किया । 25 हजार रुपये का मुनाफा उससे होगा, आमदनी उन की बढ़ेगी, यह सब मालूम करने के बाद वहां पर आज तक फ्लैग स्टेशन भी नहीं बना । वहां 32 कारखाने हैं जो स्टेशन न होने से ठीक तरह से चल नहीं पा रहे हैं ऐसी मुश्किल में लोग हैं कि उन को काफी घूम कर के आना पड़ता है । मिडिल क्लास एम्प्लाईज को बहुत तकलीफ है । उन को बहुत पैदल चलना पड़ता है और अपनी तनख्वाह का एक बड़ा हिस्सा जाने आने में खर्च करना पड़ता है । मैं ने भी उस इलाके को विजिट किया था । मैं वहां गया था वहां पर वैगन ब्रेकर्स का अड्डा है स्टेशन होने से वह उन का अड्डा बन्द हो जायेगा । इसलिए उन की तरफ से यह कोशिश होती है कि यहां स्टेशन न होने पाए और उनकी बात यह लोग सुनते हैं । इसीलिए स्टेशन वहां नहीं हो पाया है । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि अगर उन को यकीन न हो तो चलें मेरे साथ । उस इलाके में मैं रहता हूं मैं वहां की हालत जानता हूं । आप चल कर पूछिये वहां की जनता से दिन दहाड़े वहां लूट होती है और लाखों रुपया रेलवे का बरबाद होता है । इस के ऊपर भी मिनिस्टर महोदय ध्यान दें ।

इसके बाद एक बात मुझे यह कहनी है पानीहट्टी की एक म्युनिसिपलिटी है जहां लाखों की संख्या में डिसप्लेस्ड परसंस ही रहते हैं म्युनिसिपलिटी ने रिक्वेस्ट किया कि रेलवे की जमीन पड़ी हुई है इसे हम को दे दीजिए ताकि वहां मार्केट बनाएं जिसमें लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर चीजें मिलें । लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि क्योंकि उन का फ्यूचर प्लान कोई है जिन में वह जमीन काम आएगी । इसलिए वह जमीन नहीं दे सकते । म्युनिसिपलिटी ने कहा कि टम्पोरेरी अरेंजमेंट के लिए ही दे दें लेकिन उसके लिए भी तैयार नहीं हुए । यह है आज रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट की हालत । उलटा डांगा एक स्टेशन है । आप को ताज्जुब होगा पहले वहां एक प्लेटफार्म था और तब एक ही बुकिंग आफिस रास्ते के ऊपर था । आज चार प्लेटफार्म्स हो गए हैं मगर बुकिंग आफिस वही है । चार चार प्लेटफार्म्स से गाड़ियां चलती हैं इतना पापुलेशन बढ़ गया है मगर बुकिंग आफिस तक उस के लिए नहीं बनाया गया ताकि यात्री टिकट खरीद सकें । होता क्या है कि टिकट नीचे से लेकर आदमी गाड़ी पकड़ने को दौड़ते हैं और कई आदमियों का इस तरह एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है अक्सर जब वह गाड़ी पकड़ने के लिए दौड़ते हैं तो कट कर मरते हैं । एलेक्ट्रिक ट्रेन है वह पीछे से तेजी से आती है और उन का एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है । हर महीने में एक न एक लाश वहां से जाती है यह है रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री की हालत ।

एक चीज मुझे यह कहनी है कि मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ हम प्रतिनिधि हैं जनता के, वहां कटवां एक स्टेशन है दिन दहाड़े वहां से चोरी होती है डकैती होती है खुले आम आफिसर यह करते हैं स्टेशन मास्टर करते हैं हमने जनरल मैनेजर से जाकर कहा कि देखिए वहां पर स्टेशन मास्टर जी०आर०पी० से मिल कर इस तरह चोरियां कराते हैं वहां आम के तीन वैगन्स आए थे एक को खराब डिक्लेयर कर दिया जिस के लिए दस हजार रुपये रेलवे का नुकसान हो गया क्लेम देने में । उस की एन्क्वायरी हो रही थी वह दबा दी गई । मैं यहां वैगन का नम्बर दे सकता हूं

[श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल]

और तारीख भी मेरे पास है जो मैं मेन्शन कर सकता हूं। एक दिन मैं ने मेन्शन किया था हाउस में तो डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने कहा था कि इस की एन्क्वायरी करेंगे। ननीजा क्या हुआ कि उस स्टेशन मास्टर को ट्रांसफर किया गया है और उसके साथ युनियन के असिस्टेंट सेक्रेटरी और आर्गेनाइजिंग सेक्रेटरी जो हैं उन को भी ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया है यह उन को उसका फल मिला। कोई एन्क्वायरी उस की नहीं हुई। मैं परसनली जनरल मैनेजर से मिला था। मैं ने उन्हें सारी बातें बताने की कोशिश की और एन्क्वायरी कराने के लिए रिक्वेस्ट की कि यह सीरियस मामला है। जनरल मैनेजर ने ऐसे आफिसर्स को भेजा जो जाकर वहां नाम पूछते हैं कि एम० पी० को किस ने बुलाया ? नाम बताओ। यह हालत है। जनरल मैनेजर से मैं ने कितनी ही बातें बताईं लेकिन ननीजा कुछ नहीं हुआ। वह वैगन नम्बर अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं उस कागज को टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूं 10 हजार उस के लिए डमेज देना पड़ा है। उस आफिसर की ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया बचाने के लिए लेकिन दस हजार रुपये तो देना पड़ेगा रेलवे के खजाने से। उसके लिए आप यहां कहेंगे कि सप्लीमेंन्ट्री बजट ग्रान्ट करिए मगर हो क्या रहा है। इस की तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं है। तो मैं आप की इजाजत चाहता हूं इसे यहां पेश करने के लिए .....

सभापति महोदय : यह पेश करने की क्या बात है ?

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : तो फिर मुझे नम्बर और तारीख मेन्शन करने दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं अब मैं नहीं एलाऊ करता।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): Mr. Chairman Sir, while presenting the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI DEVEN SEN (Asansol): What about SSP's time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are coming to the same item again.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: May I submit one thing? Will it not be better if we take both the items together? Let the discussion be over on them and then let the Minister reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot pass on to the next item before disposing of the first one.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: While presenting the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1969-70, I have already explained about these Demands totalling about Rs. 13,000 divided into three items out of which Rs. 8000 is for recoupment of an advance taken from the Contingency Fund of India for certain works payment which had to be made last year but could not be foreseen at the time of submitting the Supplementary Demands.

Regarding other two items, as I explained yesterday, one is about the survey work that we intend to take up so that we can avail of the working season and these surveys are (i) survey for a third line from Kalyan to a suitable point on the Dhond-Manmad Section B.G., on the Central Railway; (ii) survey for the conversion from M.G., to B.G. of the Bhatni-Barauni Section, on the North-eastern Railway; (iii) Engineering and Traffic Survey for a new rail link from Dharmanagar to Agartala on the Northeast Frontier Railway and (iv) Engineering-cum-Traffic survey for doubling the Nagda-Lakheri Section on the Western Railway.

Sir, in the course of the discussion, many hon. Members who have taken part in it have raised certain other points also. The main points made are regarding taking up of lines.

conversion of some lines from M. G. to B. G. lines and some of the amenities in particular stations and some other things.

So far as the question of conversion from M. G. to B. G. lines is concerned, as I have already stated at the time of the Budget, we have already taken up a tentative perspective plan for 10 years in order that we can take up a number of M. G. lines for conversion to B. G. lines so that a through traffic could be maintained from one end of the country to another. Keeping in view that perspective plan, we have already included in our Fourth Plan conversion of certain lines from metre gauge to broad gauge, the details of which we have already given in the Budget.

Regarding construction of new lines, many hon. members have given certain suggestions regarding taking up of new lines in certain areas where the railway lines are not adequate or where the railway lines are not giving proper service to the area concerned. I would like to mention here—probably, the hon. members are aware of this fact—that the total sum allotted for new lines in the Fourth Plan period is only to the tune of about Rs. 83 crores; out of that, Rs. 56 crores have to be spent for some of the works undertaken already which have spilled over to the Fourth Plan; out of that sum also we have to spend Rs. 4 crores and odd, as Mr. Kapoor has already mentioned, on Farakka Barrage line; we have already taken up that work so that the construction of the line could be completed within the period that the Barrage is completed, and for that, specific allotment has been made and out of the money that has been indicated for the Fourth Plan, this has already been allotted for that purpose.

I will come to some of the specific points that have been mentioned by some hon. members. Mr. Kapoor has mentioned that I had made a statement while I was at Katihar that the conversion of the line, Barauni-Katihar, from metre gauge to broad gauge would not be taken up for consideration for inclusion in the Fourth Plan. I do not know in which paper this has come. Even if this has come, it is wrong; that is not correct. What I have said is that we have already taken up the survey work for the conversion of this line, Barauni-Katihar, and this line has already been included in our perspective plan for conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge. The survey work is now in progress. Whether this line could be taken up and at what time it could be given for construction, can only be ascertained after we have finally examined the survey report.

Some other lines also have been mentioned by hon. members—Tinnevelli-Trivandrum, Cuttack-Paradeep and some other lines.....

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu): What about Rajasthan?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I will come to that.

Regarding Cuttack-Paradeep, as the hon. Member may be knowing, we have already sanctioned the land for the construction of the line and the works programme has been included. We have given our indent to the State Government for the necessary acquisition of the land. Uptill now, the State Government have given us land only to the extent of 40 or 43 kilometres. We need another 40 or 45 kilometres. The earthwork has already been taken up. The construction of the bridges has already been taken up and the completion of the work has been so planned that it could be completed along with the port work and some of the work that would be necessary along with the completion of the line. So, there is no delay on our part and the work is progressing according to schedule.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): What about restoration of the Rohtak-Panipat line?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Regarding Talcher-Bimalgarh, I have already mentioned . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: If members keep on interruption, asking what about Rajasthan, what about Haryana and all that, there will be no end. He is replying to the points that have been made. Therefore, for every member to get up and ask as to what about this line or what about that line, is not correct. The members can rise on a point of order or for explanation. They should take the permission of the Chair before they say anything.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: What is the harm if we put a question about our constituency?

With your permission I have asked. Now you allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask without the permission of the Chair and that too only on a point of order.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: With the permission of the Chair I am asking. What is the harm if you allow me? So many things have been put. I would like the Minister to let me know in respect of the restoration of the line from Rohtak to Panipat. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. K. BIRLA: With due respect to you, you have just now allowed my friend to put a question. My question is a very important one. There is the Khetri mining project, a public undertaking, involving crores and crores of rupees. We are importing copper worth crores and crores of rupees. But Khetri has not been put on the railway map uptill now. I do not know what is going to happen to this public project. I would like the Minister to enlighten on this point. Why not you have a railway station at Khetri whereby the public undertaking will be benefited.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: In the course of yesterday's discussion Shri Biswas has also raised the point rather he was a bit agitated on some of the points. I do not know the facts and other things.

With regard to Talcher-Bimlagarh line we have already taken up the survey work. The money has been sanctioned and the work will be taken soon and the construction of the work can only be considered after we get the survey report.

He has mentioned the divisional scheme of Jalpaiguri. In the present context the Divisional scheme at Jalpaiguri in the NF Railway has not been taken into consideration. The main point here I would like to stress is that after all the divisional scheme is a matter which concerns only the railway administration and it is purely for administrative and operational purposes that we fix the Division. It has got nothing to do with a particular State or a particular region. So it has nothing to do with the number of mileage that falls in a particular territory. It is purely a matter for operational purposes. That is why a particular location, whether it would be 'X' or 'Y' has no meaning so far as divisional scheme is concerned.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): What about Faridabad?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Regarding Faridabad I do not know anything. What transpired at Faridabad or elsewhere I am not interested.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: On a point of order, Sir.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Let me complete my speech.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said outside this House at Faridabad Congress when the House was in session that in Assam there will be three Divisions—one at Tinsukia, another at Lumding and the third at Rangyiya. He also gave a public statement in the Press. Now he has backed out. Mr. Biswas also referred to this. This point must be answered by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is no point of order.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: I did not criticise his selection of the place for the Divisional Headquarters. My point is: you acquired land, constructed college, schools, institutions and divisional office buildings and spent crores of rupees with a view to construct the Divisional Headquarters at New Jalpaiguri. But subsequently you abandoned that and crores of rupees were wasted. Can he deny it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: It is a fact that we have developed that area not with the object of setting up a division there but we have taken up the broad gauge line from Joggigoppa because from operational point of view certain development has to take place and that has taken place and nothing has been abandoned and no money is wasted.

The second point is this. He raised about the staff matters in the S. E. railway. It is well known and the House is aware that we are very vigilant in this matter. We have taken action according to the advice of the Home Ministry and we have even gone beyond even what is stated by the Home Ministry and we have already taken up the matter and certain matters are being reviewed and there are certain matters in courts and final decisions are pending in the courts and after these are released from court these will be considered.

Regarding the amenities and other things the Convention Committee report is already there and we have already allotted Rs. 4 crores for the development of stations and for amenities in particular stations and for amenities we have users committee and these matters are discussed in the committees and they fix up priorities; on the basis of that amenities are provided for. Katihar comes under that Amenities committee. If they find that it is necessary that some further work is necessary at Katihar it will be taken up.

Regarding the new construction and other things, as I have said many of the lines could not be taken up because of paucity of resources and allotment of funds and with the meagre sum left with us there is no other way, but to fix up some priority in respect of these new lines.

Regarding extension of railway line from Joggigoppa to Tinsukia it is well known to the hon Member that we have even gone to the extent of asking university professors of Assam University so that they can taken up survey work and necessary things could be done.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is avoiding responsibility.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: If something is done by the Railway and it is not accepted then we are called bureaucratic administration and all that and that is why we have left it to the people of Assam. Let them make the survey. Let them go into it, and submit it to the Railways. If any justification is there we will certainly go into it.

[Shri Parimal Ghosh]

About circular railway some money is allocated; administrative officers have been appointed. We have taken up the work. Construction of the work will be taken up as soon as final surveys are completed. It is difficult to say when it will be over. We are already on the job. As soon as final locations are found out, it will be completed and it will be completed within the fourth plan period.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: 11 casual labourers were run over by a train on the 10th August last at Kurda Road Division. But these ministers arranged a dinner on that very night in the Railway Board office where Syndicate people were also invited. Can he deny?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: There is no such thing. It is just his imagination.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: The second point is about the Labour contract Co-operative Society, Bilaspur. They were awarded a contract work. Subsequently, although it was announced on the floor of the House repeatedly that labour co-operative societies would be encouraged, the work awarded was taken away and given to a private contractor, Shukla. What is the reason for this? Let them come out with the reply and say whether it has been done or not. Let him be truthful before the House.

The third point is about Saxby-Farmer. These are allegations I have made. I have said that there is corruption. Let them disprove it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no good making allegations like this.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I would say it is the declared policy of the Railways, wherever labour co-operatives have been found suitable for undertaking any work, to give first preference to them, even without calling for tenders. This is the practice we are following. If he mentions a particular case, I am not in a position to give details.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Can a Minister say something incorrect, a lie, before the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not proper.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: Then we shall have to demand a division.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मैंने इनसे पूछा था कि नवापाड़ा हाल्टिंग स्टेशन की इंक्वायरी होने के बावजूद वह क्यों नहीं हुआ?

SHRI PARIMAL KHOSH: About the halting station mentioned by the hon. Member, I will certainly look into it and examine it.

श्री मीठालाल मीना : राजस्थान में धोलपुर से गंगापुर सिटी के लिए जो योजना है उसको आपने स्वीकार कर लिया है लेकिन अभी तक कोई सर्वे नहीं करवाया, उसकी क्या स्थिति है ? और सवाई माधोपुर से जयपुर तक छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में कन्वर्ट करने के लिए जो योजना थी उसके बारे में भी कोई जानकारी नहीं दी।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : रेलवे मिनिस्टर से मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के दो मिनिस्टर, श्री शांति प्रसन्न शर्मा और कृष्णानन्द राय रेलवे मिनिस्टर से मिले थे तो आपने कहा था कि छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की योजना विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह बात सही है या गलत है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not question hour.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Regarding conversion of narrow gauge and metre gauge lines which are uneconomic into broad gauge lines, we have already set up a Committee

under the chairmanship of my colleague, Shri Chaturvedi. They are going into the details and as soon as their report is received, we will examine it and take necessary action.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA: What about the commitment made at Faridabad? Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has to reply. Let him say yes or no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have disallowed it.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: He has brought an allegation in respect of a commitment made by the Minister in Faridabad. He should reply yes or no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not parliamentary behaviour; this is behaving as if one is in the streets. This is not right.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: You are very kind to members. What is the harm if you ask him to reply?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the budget, not question hour. We have to get it passed.

I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived

श्री मोठालाल मोना : मैं कटौती का प्रस्ताव अलग से रखना हूं अगर मंत्री जी मेरी बात का जवाब नहीं देंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2 and 15."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 be granted to the President to dafray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND NO. 15—OPEN LINE WORNS—CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

15.46 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1967-68

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1967-68 for which one hour has been alloted.

DEMAND NO. 5—REVENUE—WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 26,27,331 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Revenue—

*Moved with the recommendation of the Chief Justice discharging the functions of the President.

[Mr. Chairman.]

Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance', for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 7—REVENUE—WORKING OPERATION (FUEL)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 97,89,494 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Revenue—Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1969."

DEMAND NO. 8—REVENUE—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Revenue—Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO 16—PENSIONARY CHARGES—PENSION FUND

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 9,83,349 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

DEMAND NO. 20—WITHDRAWAL FROM REVENUE RESERVE FUND

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 273 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Withdrawal from Revenue Reserve Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1968."

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are some cut motions.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhopure): I beg to move:

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 26,27,331 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[The draw-backs in the maintenance of railway assets specially tracks and signal equipments resulting in several accidents. (1)].

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 97,89,494 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[The desirability of more electric and diesel engine trains. (3)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Check on ticketless travel. (5)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 9,83,349 in respect of Pensionary Changes—Pension Fund be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Service conditions of railway employees. (6)].

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): I beg to move:—

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 26,27,331 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Tidiness and attractive appearance of railway stations and coaches. (2)]

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation Other Than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increase in unpunctual running of trains. (4)].

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura): I beg to move:—

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation Other Than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increase in unpunctual running of trains. (7)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Check on ticketless travel. (8)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 9,93,349 in respect of Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Service conditions of railway employees. (9)].

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon): I beg to move:

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation Other Than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100.".

[Increase in unpunctual running of trains. (10)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Supervision on ticketless travellers. (11)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 26,27,331 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in using more powerful locomotive in the Mughal Sarai passenger train running from Patna junction. (12)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 26,27,331 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to widen the existing overbridge at Danapur in Eastern Railway. (13)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 26,27,331 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in carrying out timely repairs in railway workers' quarters. (14)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 26,27,331 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the platform at Neora Station (Eastern Railway) (15)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 26,27,331 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the platform at Phulwari Shariff railway station of Eastern Railway (16)].

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increase in late running of trains. (17)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Not accepting lowest tenders in many cases. (18)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 26,27,331 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide double track from Patna to Gaya. (19)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 26,27,331 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert narrow-gauge lines into broad gauge lines in North Bihar. (20)].

"That the demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 26,27,331 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to extend Patna City Station. (21)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 97,89,494 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply standard coal for fuel. (22)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check ticketless travelling. (23)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check pilferage of goods from Railway. (24)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Collusion of the Railway Police personnel with persons who pilfer railway goods. (25)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 37,32,622 in respect of Ordinary Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Wastage in the name of compensation. (26)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 9,83,349 in respect of pensionary charges—Pension Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in the timely disbursement of the pension to the ex-employees of the Railways. (27)].

"That the denmand for an Excess Grant of a sum of

Rs. 9,83,349 in respect of Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the pension of the ex-employees of the Railways. (28)].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also before the House. Those who have not spoken yesterday will be given a change to participate today.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga): The Minister of Railways has been seeking the approval of the House for spending Rs. 1.67 crores in excess of the sanctioned amount during 1967-68. During this year the Railways sustained a loss of nearly Rs. 15 crores and this loss was incurred for the first time in the history of the railways. At that time the then Railway Minister gave an assurance that he would effect economies in order to prevent a rise in fares and freights. But the situation today is that no economy was effected and more money had been spent with the result that during the subsequent years also the rate of fares and freight had to be raised and no relieve could be given to the travelling public.

There have been many representations from Mysore and other southern States for extension of railways. The south, especially Mysore had been sadly neglected in the development of railway communications. Many representations were made to the Ministry to extend the partly constructed lines and also to link up the loop lines. The then Minister of Railways at that time threatened that he would dismantle all these unremunerative lines, which created a good deal of concern. It was pointed out at that time that the remedy lay not in dismantling all these lines but in linking them up and connecting them to main lines in which case these lines would certainly prove remunerative. In pursuance of this policy, the then Minister had ordered that surveys may be conducted for linking up certain lines, especially Kottur-Harihar line and Yaswantnagar-Chitaldurg-Chikjajur line. He has also written to me a letter in which he has assured me as follows:

"You will be glad to note that the Southern Railway administration have been asked to carry out preliminary engineering and traffic surveys during the year 1969-70 for considering the construction of a rail link between Kottur and Harihar with an alternative rail link between Yaswantnagar-Chitaldurg- Chikjajur line."

This is the year 1969-70, but yet I find that no attempt has been made and no beginning has been made for surveying this line. On the other hand, I understand that the promise that had been given is tried to be scuttled off. In fact, the then Minister, Mr. Poonacha, assured us that they will not only have a survey but that a survey would be held to convert the metre-gauge line between Bangalore and Guntakal to broad-gauge. I understand—I hope it is not true—that the Railway Minister is going back from those assurances. Whoever be the Minister, and whatever may be the administration,—and Ministers may come and Ministers may go—once some assurances and promises are given by a Minister, those promises and assurances must be adhered to, and they must be implemented. I thought that, as has been promised, those suhveys would be conducted during this year. But I was very sad to see when I saw these demands that the Minister has switched over to some other lines and some other surveys of the land somewhere in northern India as you may find in the supplementary demands for grants for the railways. The surveying of the line which I mentioned has not

[Shri Mohamed Imam.]

been included in these demands. I would like to know the reason for it, and also I would like to have an assurance whether they are going to pursue this line or not.

Secondly, I turn to another important point; that is about railway accidents. It has been admitted that accidents have been growing in number. I must refer to two major accidents on the Sourthern Railway which involved a toll of a large number of lives. For example, in the year 1967, there was a terrible accident at Kuppam, and again, there was another railway accident at Yalvigi, which claimed more than 200 lives. When this matter was considered in all seriousness the then Minister appointed a Commission to enquire into those two accidents, but till now, the report of this Commission has not been placed before this House. I know a Commission was appointed with a high court judges as Chairman to investigate into the causes of the accident at Yalvigi. Mr. Justilce Gopivallabha Ayyangar was appointed and he had finished his report and submitted it long ago, nearly six months back. Has that report been laid on the Table of the House? Why has it not been given effect to? What are the recommendations of that committee? It is quite clear that that accident was due to human failure. What action has been taken by the railway administration against all those who have been responsible for this accident? It is the weakness of the railway administration, its sympathy towards the culprits, which is making the railway employees callous and not concerned with the lives of the passengers. They know very well that whatever mistakes they commit, whatever plunders they may do, they will not be punished. So, punishment has ceased to be a deterrent, so far as the railway employees are concerned. It is this attitude of the government which is creating lethargy in the railway employees. Since these accidents are taking place almost every week or every month, I would like to know what concrete action has been taken by the railways to prevent these accidents.

Another cause for these accidents is that many of the level crossings and railway gates are unmanned. For example, between Poona, Davangere and Bangalore there are many railway level crossings which are unmanned. There is nobody to give any warning to the pedestrians or vehicles when a train is coming. I would say that it is the duty of the railway administration to provide necessary watch and ward wherever there is a level crossing. You cannot expect pedestrians to look after themselves. Many of them would be unaware when a train is fast approaching. So, the railway administration must provide sufficient watch and ward staff to give warning to the pedestrians whenever any train is coming.

It is a well-known fact that the railway administration is put to great difficulty on account of different gauges—broad gauge, metre gauge and nearrow gauge. It means not only extra expenditure and extra staff but it also involves the inconvenience of transhipment of goods and passengers. So, it must be the policy of the government to convert as many metregauge lines as possible into broadgauge. As long as there are so many gauges, the railways cannot improve. The railways must have a regular programme to convert metregauge into broad gauge. But what we find is that they are making only half-hearted attempts.

Take, for instance, the line from Poona to Bangalore, which is an important one. It caters to the needs of two or three capitals. The railways have provided for the conversion of this lines from metre-gauge to broad gauge from Poona to Miraj and then

it branches off to Kolhapur. I would say that the line would be remunerative and convenient to the public only when it is extended from Miraj to Bangalore *via* Hubli. A direct broad gauge link from Bangalore to Poona will provide uninterrupted communication both for traffic and passengers from north to the south. This must be remembered.

16 hrs.

Again, I have already pointed out, the conversion of metre gauge from Bangalore to Guntakal will give uninterrupted communication from Bangalore right up to Delhi. These are the points which I must submit and I must say that you must have a regular programme—does not matter if it takes 10 years, 20 years or 50 years—for conversion of metre gauge to broad gauge throughout the country.

16.01 hrs.

MOTION *RE* AGITATION FOR SEPARATE STATE OF TELENGANA—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta on the 18th August, 1969 **namely:—**

> "That this House takes serious note of the agitation for separate State of Telengana and urges upon the Government to take necessary steps."

Time allotted was 4 hours and 30 minutes; time already taken is 3 hours and we have got 1 hour and 30 minutes left now.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): I think, the Minister is sent for; so, let us continue with the Railway Demands till the Minister arrives here. I think, he will arrive in good time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not concerned with whether the Minister is here or not. We must carry on with it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: He must be there to reply. Telengana is such an important affair and how can we carry on the discussion without the Minister being there?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): The Home Minister is there, Sir.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): सभापति महोदय, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त जी के प्रस्ताव पर मैंने एक संशोधन दिया था, जो इस प्रकार है :

> आंध्र के तेलंगाना भाग की हर क्षेत्र में व्यापक उपेक्षा पर असन्तोष व्यक्त करती है और सरकार से अनुरोध करती है कि वह पृथक तेलंगाना राज्य की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार कर शीघ्र ही अनुकूल निर्णय लेने की दिशा में पग बढ़ाये।"

ये शब्द मैंने "पृथक तेलंगाना राज्य के लिए आन्दोलन पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त करती है और सरकार से अनुरोध करती है कि वह आवश्यक कदम उठाये" के स्थान पर रखने का संशोधन दिया है।

सभापति महोदय, आपको स्मरण होगा कि जब जब इस सदन में इस प्रकार के प्रस्ताव आए हैं कि किसी राज्य के एक भाग को उस राज्य से पृथक किया जाए तो मैं इस सदन के उन सदस्यों में रहा हूं जिन्होंने उस विचारधारा का या उस भावना का विरोध किया है। संसद के पिछले अधिवेशन में जब तेलंगाना की बात आई थी उस समय भी मैंने यह अनुरोध किया था कि तेलंगाना वासियों की जो कठिनाइयां हैं उनके ऊपर तो विचार किया जाए लेकिन तेलंगाना पृथक निर्माण की बात के ऊपर विचार करना देश के हित में नहीं होगा।

मुझे प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने जब एक बैठक में बुलाया था तब उसमें मैंने अपनी ओर से तीन सुझाव दिये थे। पहला मेरा सुझाव यह था कि तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के किसी व्यक्ति को उप मुख्यमंत्री बनाया जाए। दूसरे वहां की क्षेत्रीय समिति के अधिकार बढ़ाये जायें और तीसरे यह कि वर्तमान मुख्य

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

मंत्री को जिनके विरुद्ध वहां की जनता में भयंकर असन्तोष है, अपने पद से हटा कर उनके स्थान पर किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति को मुख्य मंत्री बनाया जाए ।

लेकिन जब मैंने स्वयं अपनी आंखों से जाकर तेलंगाना की सारी समस्या को देखा और आठ दस दिन रहकर तेलंगाना की स्थिति का अध्ययन किया तो आज मैं बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ तेलंगाना वासियों की उस मांग का समर्थन करता हूं कि तेलंगाना को पृथक करने में ही तेलंगाना का हित है और भारत का भी हित है । इस बात को मैं दो दृष्टियों से कहता हूं । एक तो यह है कि कांग्रेस के जो लोग अब तक यह समझ रहे हैं और जिनमें सम्भवतः गृह मंत्री भी हों कि यह आन्दोलन राजनीतिक आन्दोलन है और, राजनीतिक आधार पर इस आन्दोलन का समाधान ढूंढने का प्रयास किया जाए यह ठीक नहीं है । यह राजनीतिक आन्दोलन नहीं है, यह जन आन्दोलन है । इसका प्रारम्भ अवश्य विद्यार्थियों से हुआ लेकिन आज यह आन्दोलन विद्यार्थियों के हाथ में नहीं, आज तेलंगाना की जनता का आन्दोलन हो गया है ।

विद्यार्थियों का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, आज स्थिति यह है कि तेलंगाना के छः लाख विद्यार्थी पिछले आठ महीनों से बेकार हैं

एक माननीय सदस्य : सोलह लाख ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : छः लाख से मेरा अभिप्राय कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटी से है । जो प्राइमरी स्कूल से लेकर विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर तक के विद्यार्थी हैं उनकी संख्या 16 लाख है । आज तेलंगाना के 58 कालेज, दो यूनिवर्सिटियां, तीन मैडीकल कालेज, दो इंजीनियरिंग कालेज और हायर सैकन्डरी स्कूल और दूसरे छोटे स्कूल तो बहुत हैं वे सारे के सारे बन्द पड़े हैं । एक ऐसा प्रकरण भी आया जब जितने भी नान-गजेटिड आफिसर्स तेलंगाना के थे उन सब ने हड़ताल का निश्चय किया और लगभग डेढ़ महीने तक हड़ताल चली और सरकारी कार्यालयों के अन्दर वे नहीं गए ।

एक और बात भी है जिसका पता शायद सदन को न हो । तेलंगाना के अन्दर एक और संगठन है जिसको वहां की भाषा में वतनदार एसोसिएशन कहा जाता है । ये लोग गांवों से रेवेन्यू इकट्ठा करके सरकारी खजाने में जमा कराते हैं । यह वतनदार एसोसिएशन तेलंगाना के सारे गांवों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है और इसके दो दो चार चार प्रतिनिधि एक एक गांव में रहते हैं । वे सारे इस पक्ष में हैं कि जब तक तेलंगाना के पृथक राज्य का निर्माण नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक वे रेवेन्यू इकट्ठा करके सरकार के खजाने में नहीं देंगे । इस तरह से तेलंगाना के नौ जिलों के अन्दर प्रशासन तंत्र आठ महीनों से बिल्कुल ठप पड़ा हुआ है । ऐसी स्थिति में यह सोचना कि राजनीतिक स्तर पर इसका समाधान हो जाएगा या चन्द बड़े आदमियों को भेज देने से समाधान हो जाएगा, मैं समझता हूं कोई बुद्धिमत्ता नहीं है ।

पिछली बार मेरे मित्र, श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी, ने तेलंगाना में पुलिस द्वारा किये जा रहे अत्याचारों के लिए 'जलियांवाला बाग" शब्द का प्रयोग किया था । सदन के कई मित्रों ने उस पर आपत्ति की थी । लेकिन 15 अगस्त को विवेकवर्द्धिनी कालेज में ध्वजारोहन के अवसर पर पुलिस ने लोगों पर जो अत्याचार किये, उन से श्री द्विवेदी के कथन को बल ही मिलता है । वहां पर सब दरवाजे बन्द कर दिये गये और केवल एक दरवाजा खुला रखा गया । जो लोग तिरंगा झंडा फहराने के लिए और राष्ट्रीय दिवस मनाने के लिए वहां आये उनको वहां से निकालते समय बुरी तरह से पीटा गया । केवल सामान्य व्यक्तियों

के साथ ही यह व्यवहार नहीं किया गया, बल्कि आन्ध्र विधान सभा की एक सदस्या भी पुलिस की मार-पीट का शिकार हुई, जिन्होंने आन्ध्र विधान सभा में खून से लथ-पथ साड़ी को प्रस्तुत करके उस घटना के बारे में बताया ।

अगर इन घटनाओं के बाद उनकी तुलना जलियांवाला बाग कांड से की जाये, तो वह कोई अतिशयोक्ति नहीं है । हालांकि यह सही है कि जलियांवाला बाग के कांड के उद्देश्य और तेलंगाना में की जा रही कार्यवाहियों के उद्देश्य में भिन्नता रही है । विवेकवर्द्धिनी कालेज में 15 अगस्त को जो घटना घटी, जिसके बारे में मैंने 16 अगस्त को स्वयं जाकर सुना और उस स्थान को देखा, उससे मुझे पता लगा कि आन्ध्र की पुलिस आज बिल्कुल काबू से बाहर हो गई है और इस प्रकार के हथकन्डों से इस आन्दोलन को दबाना चाहती है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अब वह मामला पुलिस और राजनीतिज्ञों के हाथों से निकल चुका है ।

नक्सलाइट कम्युनिस्ट देश के कुछ भागों में आज से केवल दो तीन साल पहले पैदा हुए । लेकिन उग्रवादी कम्युनिस्ट सबसे पहले तेलंगाना के क्षेत्र में ही सक्रिय हुए थे । कुछ समय बाद तेलंगाना में उन प्रवृत्तियों का अन्त हो गया था । सरकार की उपेक्षावृत्ति का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि आज तेलंगाना आन्दोलन की आड़ ले कर वही प्रवृत्तियां धीरे धीरे उभर रही हैं । मुझे यह देख कर दुख और आश्चर्य हुआ कि आखिर साम्यवादी भाई पृथक तेलंगाना की मांग का समर्थन क्यों नहीं करते हैं । उसके पीछे रहस्य यह है कि अगर वे इस मांग का समर्थन करें और पृथक तेलंगाना का निर्माण हो गया, तो वह आन्दोलन बन्द हो जायेगा । जिसका परिणाम यह होगा कि उसकी आड़ में वे लोग जो गतिविधियां कर रहे हैं और अपनी जड़ें जमा रहे हैं, उनके मार्ग में बाधा उत्पन्न होगी । इसलिए वे चाहते हैं कि वह आन्दोलन बन्द न हों । (व्यवधान)

अगर एक पृथक तेलंगाना राज्य बनाया जाता है, तो उसकी स्थिति नागालैंड, हरियाणा या हिमाचल प्रदेश जैसी नहीं होगी । उसकी जनसंख्या डेढ़ करोड़ होगी, वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने वाला राज्य होगा और उसको केन्द्र पर निर्भर नहीं रहना पड़ेगा ।

राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में जिस प्रकार हिमाचल प्रदेश को पंजाब से पृथक एक राज्य बनाने की सिफारिश की थी, उसी तरह उसने तेलंगाना का एक अलग राज्य बनाने की सिफारिश भी की थी । लेकिन उस समय के नेताओं ने एक बीच का मार्ग निकाला और इन दोनों क्षेत्रों के अधिकारों और हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए रिजनल कमेटियां बना दीं । तेलंगाना के लोगों का कहना है कि पंजाब की रिजनल कमेटी सफल नहीं हो सकी और उसी आधार पर पंजाब का विभाजन हुआ । इसलिए पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश और हरियाणा को पृथक कर दिया गया । जब तेलंगाना की रिजनल कमेटी उस क्षेत्र की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं कर पाई तो फिर वही सिद्धान्त और वही युक्ति तेलंगाना के विषय में क्यों नहीं लागू किये जाते हैं ।

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : पंजाब और हरियाणा की भाषाएं अलग अलग थीं अविभाजित पंजाब एक द्विभाषा-भाषी राज्य था, जबकि आन्ध्र एक भाषा-भाषी राज्य है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जिस प्रश्न को डी० एम० के० एक सदस्य ने उठाया था, उसी प्रश्न को मेरे मित्र, श्री झारखण्डे राय, ने उठाया है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर एक भाषा-भाषी क्षेत्रों को एक साथ

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

ही रखना है, तो फिर प्रशासन की दृष्टि से बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश अलग-अलग दो राज्य क्यों हैं, और इसी प्रकार राजस्थान और मध्यप्रदेश अलग-अलग दो राज्य क्यों हैं, जब कि उनमें एक ही भाषा बोली जाती है। इसका कारण यह है कि प्रशासन की सुविधा की दृष्टि से भी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जाती है और इस प्रकार के निर्णय लेने पड़ते हैं।

गृह मंत्री, श्री चव्हाण, को याद होगा कि गुजरात के लोगों ने बुद्धिमत्ता से काम लिया और सौराष्ट्र के गुजरात में विलय के बाद दो मुख्य मंत्री सौराष्ट्र के बनाये और एक मुख्य मंत्री गुजरात का। इसी प्रकार विदर्भ के महाराष्ट्र में विलय के बाद दो मुख्य मंत्री विदर्भ के बनाये गये और एक मुख्य मंत्री महाराष्ट्र का। लेकिन तेलंगाना के सम्बन्ध में यह नीति नहीं अपनाई गई। न उस क्षेत्र से कोई मुख्य मंत्री बनाया गया, न उप- मुख्य मंत्री बनाया गया और न उसके हितों की रक्षा की गई। इस स्थिति में अगर उस क्षेत्र के लोगों का असंतोष पराकाष्ठा तक पहुंचता है, तो उसके पीछे कोई युक्ति है, कोई आधार है।

तेलंगाना के प्रति बरती गई उपेक्षा के कुछ उदाहरण मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जहां तक विकास कार्यक्रमों का सम्बन्ध है, 1956 से 1961 तक पहली योजना में आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 2072 गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई, जब कि तेलंगाना के केवल 490 गांवों में बिजली लगाई गई हालांकि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कुल राजस्व में से 44 प्रतिशत आय तेलंगाना से होती है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तेलंगाना की जनसंख्या 35 प्रतिशत से अधिक है और उसका क्षेत्रफल 41 ततिशत ह। 1965–66 में पूरे आन्ध्र प्रदेशों में 1,58,64,293 एकड़ धरती पर खेती की गई, जिसमें से तेलंगाना में 1,13,03,669 एकड़ धरती थी। लेकिन वहां पर किसानों को जो खाद दी गई, उसका 72 प्रतिशत से अधिक भाग आन्ध्र प्रदेश को मिला और 27 प्रतिशत से कुछ अधिक भाग तेलंगाना को दिया गया। तेलंगाना क्षेत्र के किसानों के साथ यह बड़ी बेइन्साफ़ी की गई।

सिंचाई - कार्य में भी तेलंगाना के साथ इसी तरह का पक्षपात किया गया। तेलंगाना की धरती को कुल 16.6 प्रतिशत सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध हुई, जब कि आंध्र प्रदेश को 48.3 प्रतिशत सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध हुई।

इन आंकडों से अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में तेलंगाना के साथ किस प्रकार का अन्याय किया जाता रहा है। लेकिन इसका दोष मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश की जनता को नहीं देना चाहता हूं। इस का उत्तरदायित्व वहां की सरकार पर है, जिस का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि वह राज्य के सब भागों को समान सुविधायें प्रदान करें और उन सबके समान हितों की रक्षा करें। लेकिन ऐसा न कर के उस ने विकास-कार्यक्रमों में आन्ध्र को प्रमुखता दी और तेलंगाना की बराबर उपेक्षा करती रही।

मैं समझता हूं कि अब सरकार को इस समस्या को अधिक देर तक टालकर नहीं रखना चाहिए। बल्कि खुले मस्तिष्क से पृथक तेलंगाना के निर्माण की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार करना चाहिए। गृह मंत्री ने वहां जाकर कहा था कि मैं अपने मस्तिष्क में कोई रिजर्वेशन ले कर नहीं आया हूं, मैं इस समस्या के बारे में खुला मतिष्क ले कर आया हूं। आज भी उन्हें इस बिषय में खुला मस्तिष्क रखना चाहिए।

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in the *Chair*]

गार्जुन सागर बांध पर जो पैसा लगा उस क तीन भाग तो आन्ध्र ने दिये

और दो भाग तेलंगाना ने । लेकिन दोनों क्षेत्रों को उस बांध से उपलब्ध सुविधा उस हिसाब से नहीं दी गई । आन्ध्र प्रदेश को 75 प्रतिशत और तेलंगाना को 25 प्रतिशत सुविधा दी गई ।

प्रारम्भ में, जब हैदराबाद स्टेट पृथक थी, पोचमपाद योजना 117 करोड़ रुपये की थी, लेकिन आन्ध्र प्रदेश में विलय के बाद उस योजना को घटाकर 29.85 करोड़ रुपये का कर दिया गया ।

आज तेलंगाना में स्थिति इतनी अशांत हो गई है कि विद्यार्थी इस बात पर अड़े हुए हैं कि जब तक तेलंगाना का निर्माण नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक हम विद्यालयों में नहीं जायेंगे । जो वतनदार रेवेन्यू इकट्ठा करके सरकारी खजाने में देते हैं, वे हाथ पर हाथ रख कर बैठे हुए हैं । तेलंगाना के नौ जिलों में प्रशासन-तन्त्र ठप्प पड़ा हुआ है । इसलिए पृथक तेलंगाना की मांग को राजनैतिक मांग कह कर टाल देना बुद्धिमत्ता और समझदारी की बात नहीं है । पुलिस के हथकन्डे इस्तेमाल करके तेलंगाना की जनता के साथ बर्बर व्यवहार नहीं किया जाना चाहिए । सरकार को बड़ी सहानुभूति और गम्भीरता के साथ उन लोगों की मांग पर विचार करना चाहिए और यदि उस मांग में कोई सच्चाई, कोई तथ्य और कोई आधार हो, तो पृथक तेलंगाना की सम्भावनाओं के बारे में खुला मस्तिष्क रख कर कोई ऐसा हल निकालना चाहिए, जिससे जनता का असंतोष दूर हो और नई पीढ़ी का, विद्यार्थियों का, भविष्य भी बिगड़ने न पाये । जो विद्यार्थी एक साल के बाद में आई. ए. एस. और आई. पी. एस. के एग्जामिनेशन में बैठने वाले थे यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेज बन्द होने से उसका एक साल खराब हो गया । वह तो जिन्दगी भर के लिए सरकारी सर्विस से महरुम रह गए । तो ऐसी अवस्था दूसरों के साथ न हो इस के लिए मेरा कहना है कि पृथक राज्य की इन भावनाओं पर विचार किया जाय और विचार करके तेलंगाना के साथ में न्याय किया जाय ।

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad): We are grateful to the Speaker to bring this Telengana issue down to earth from the time orbit in which our Minister for Parliamentary Affairs had put it. After 4 months we are getting this opportunity and I am grateful. I thing it is common ground that the grievances accumulated during the course of 12-13 years of mismanagement, injustice and all that are genuine. I do not think the Home Minister will deny this.

I concede that some of us have not protested in time. Neither the Ministers from Telengana nor the Members of the Legislative Assembly or Members of Parliament have taken this matter seriously before this. I admit this. But at the same time I am proud that the student community have really taken up this matter and gone to the root of the matter and have unfurled the flag of revolt against these injustices and what have you done for that? While so many Ministers visited Hyderabad—the Prime Minister and the Home Minister—it never occurred to them to call these young people and ask them 'What is wrong with you? What are you worrying about? Why are you not going to schools and colleges? Why are you wasting your time?' Only they listened to the whisperings of the Chief Minister of the State. Then the 8 point programme was announced. Only after the plan was announced, some of the leaders of the Praja Samiti were called for a dialogue. I hope the Home Minister will also concede that this movement is not just by a few urchins or some frustrated politicians and all that. There is this genuine mass support for this movement. Our Home Minister is an old

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freedom fighter. He has seen many battles. Can he bring to his mind any time, any period in the history of the Freedom Movement when the boycott of schools and colleges has been so complete that for 6—8 months not a single school, not a single college, not a single University has been functioning in the whole of Telangana areas? I cannot think of anything of that having happened. instead of that people go round and say that the movement has no mass basis. How is this problem being dealt with? At first it was dealt with as a law and order question. Police method and method of terror were utilised. Firings were resorted to. I do not know the number of firings. The other day, Dr. Melkote gave the number of firings that took place. Even them, is it not the duty of the Government to satisfy the people that the firing was justified? There was a demand for a judicial inquiry or a magesterial inquiry. What happened? The Collector of Hyderabad was asked to make the inquiry. He submitted a report which was never published. Because of adverse remarks it was kept in the drak and the gentleman was transferred. They can say it is just a coincidence that the Collector has been transferred after the submission of the report. On this theory when a bullet touches a man's body he can also say it is an accident that the man died before the bullet struck him. This approach will not satisfy the people.

Another is the Preventive Detention Act. When Rajaji brought this Bill before this House I said that this was a measure which was putting a dark stain on our statute-book. At that time we were told that this was an emergency measure, it is only a temporary thing and so on. It has now become a normal instrument of working law and order. When you have preventive detention, you are not giving him his right for trial and you don't even accede to his request to get transferred from one jail to another. Representations are made by MPs and others that they should be transferred from say, Rajahmundry to some other jail. It is a just and reasonable request but it is not acceded to. A sort of vindictiveness is there and these persons are still rotting in the same jail.

I now come to the solution. At one time the Home Minister conceded that there should be a political solution to the problem. What is that? The other day in the Rajya Sabha he asked what is the political solution. They have said they have set up various committees Wanchoo committee, Bhargava committee and other committees.

AN HON. MEMBER: 8 Committees.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA: These committees are not going to solve the problem. It will create only more dissatisfaction. The administrative machinery has functioned in a way which led to the dissatisfaction of services. How can you set up another administrative machinery with the same personnel, with the same Chief Minister, and without statutory safeguards and expect better results? This way of dealing with the problem will lead us nowhere. This case is a serious surgical case and they want to deal with it by homoeopathic treatment. This is not at all going to lead to any fruitful results.

The basis of the movement depends upon the separatist demand; right or wrong, the people, numbering 1½ crores felt that they should have a separate Telengana. It is our duty to listen to what they have got to say. Is it not? We should not try to crush their demand or brush it aside and announce a dictum from the Centre saying, there should be no Telengana; we are afraid this will lead to disintegration of the country and so on and so forth. Pronouncements like that are not the way of solving this problem politically. How can dis-

integration of States lead to disintegration of the country? We have been forming one State after another not only on the basis of language, but also of community, caste and tribe. How can you say this in respect of one set of people who have none of these reasons, disintegrating reasons, asking for a separate State? How can you say that it is a disintegrating force? I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister to this point. We have formed big linguistic States. What have we achieved? We have created a strong feeling of linguism. They are not completely integrated and intertwined as citizens of one great country. Sometimes they are set one against the other and so on. At any rate they can easily be split up and there is nothing cementing them except English and the army.

This is a very serious matter. Take a country like Canada. It is not a backward area. I mention this because the backward area argument has also been brought in to counter the demand for Telengana. It is said that Rayalaseema is much more backward and yet there is no demand for separation from the State there. Canada has an afluent society. We all know there is a demand for separation there. We also know that just a speech of De Gaulle about the linguistic demand there led to his being declared *persona non grata*. Can you conceive of a similar thing happening in India? What are you doing to bring the country together completely so that there is a feeling of oneness all over the country? I am sorry we are neglecting this factor.

Take another case. There was a demand in Madras for separation, that is moving away from the country and forming another State. There is another form of separation. If you do not allow people to come in and when the people already there want to throw them out, that also is a form of separation from the mainland. What else is the Shiv Sena? It is nothing but another separatist force.

I warn Government that if the problem of Telengana is not solved within one or two years, a similar movement will make its appearance in Andhra Pradesh. I hope I will be here in 1972 to see this warning come true if steps are not taken betimes to solve the problem. But I give this warning.

This is a very serious question. If you have smaller States you have an advantage. There will be greater dependence on the Centre. There is greater mobility, there is not that feeling of separateness, because if there were two or three Marathi-speaking States, there would have been no Shiv Sena and there may not be any Bhim Sena in the Hindi-speaking areas.

Therefore, I plead with the Home Minister to once again consider this question of smaller States. We are having so many committees and commissions. Why not have a commission to examine this? After all, it is a question which deals with the whole country. Are you afraid of a demand for Vidarbha or a demand in Mysore for a split-up? What is the harm? In the US, they have 52 States. What is the harm if a country like ours with a much larger population has more States. I would plead with the Home Minister to examine this question very seriously.

What is the state of Centre-State relations today? It is nothing but trying to grab more and more from the Centre. There is a feeling of conflict between State and Centre. There is not that feeling of unity, of one-ness that should be there in a big country like ours.

Therefore, I conclude by saying that first it is necessary to create the right atmosphere by releasing all the

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prisoners so that conditions conducive to starting a dialogue are created. The administrative machinery there today has failed. There must be a change. I do not say that there should be imposition of President's rule or that there should be a Telengana Chief Minister. It is not that. But there must be a change in the administrative machinery to create a new atmosphere. If there is a parliamentary committee constituted to look into it, I will welcome it. It there is a commission, I will welcome that also. (*Interruptions*). I plead very strongly for separate Telangana. Otherwise you will be having more suffering and bloodshed.

I hope that what I have said will be heeded by the Minister.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): Before I sepeak on the grievances of Telengana I should like to pay my humble homage to all the martyrs, young men who have sacrificed their lives and who died in the police firing, so that their brethren in Telengana may live free from exploitation and discrimination.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूं । इतना सुन्दर भाषण हो रहा है परन्तु सदन में गणपूर्त्ति नहीं है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yet the Bell be rung—There is now quorum.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Some hon. Members referred to the agitation as having been started by Dr. Chenna Reddy. As I submitted earlier, I want to put the record straight. Dr. Chenna Reddy and Konda Lakshman are as good or as bad Congressmen as you find in this House. They connot take credit for this agitation and mass movement in Telengana. The movenent started in the first week of January this year by the students all over Telangana. Dr. Chenna Reddy came only on 7th May supporting separate Telangana—five months after the start while Shri Konda Lakshman joined this movement on 15 May, five months afterwards. There Congress Lealders were waiting for five months to make up their mind whether to join the mass movement or not. Then they jumped on the band wagon of the separate Telengana movement. Since they did not start that movement, they could not take credit for this. Therefore I request the parties represented here not to view this agitation with prejudice towards Dr. Chenna Reddy or any other leader to whatever party such a leader may belong. It is entirely a mass movement, started by students as the one we saw in Assam in May-June 1960, when a Parliamentary delegation went there and reported that it was started by the students. In the beginning when the students started the movement without a leader to espouse their cause, there were persons among them who came forward to lead the movement and thus created in the process new leaders who could replace the old guards of the past in Telengana today. That is the greatest thing that we have already achieved in Telengana. Therefore, I want to put the record very straight that no party or public leader here should view this movement with any prejudice on account of any particular personalities associating with this movement. It is entirely a popular, public and genuine movement with genuine causes. Even the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the present Chief Minister have admitted that there are grievances and that there are injustices done to the Telengana people. All of them or many of us are only not agreed on the solution. We are all agreed on the basic causes of the Telengana movement.

Now, I would particularly like to thank Mr. S. M. Joshi who has given

as his support to the cause of Telengana. But he was doubtful because the Chief Minister sometime ago said that it will be an interference if a parliamentary delegation goes there. I am so sorry to say that even the leaders at the national level are not fully conversant with the genesis of the problem: how it is concerned with Parliament and the Central Government. In fact, the entire problem, and the solution, or the decision that has to be taken and should be taken to solve this problem, is in the hands of this hon. House as well as the Central Government. The State Government does not come into the picture at all. I would like to explain only on that matter.

Firstly, it is a demand for a separate State like the demand for Punjabi Suba or any other State. Therefore, it is Parliament and the Central Government that are concerned with it and they have to consider under article 3 of the Constitution whether such a demand can be conceded or not. The demand for a separate State cannot be granted or even considered by a State or the Chief Minister or even the legislature. Therefore, it very much concerns the Parliament and the Central Government.

The second point is this. It is an agitation against the State Government for their misrule; it is a crisis of confidence in the State Government. Therefore, the Central Government has to come into the picture in order to remove that misgiving, mistrust and all that. The State Government, when it is made an accused, cannot become the judge to decide the issues that are involved.

Thirdly, when the Telengana area was merged with Andhra, it was not merged like any other part of any other State as a result of the States Reorganisation Act. It was merged with a condition precedent. The condition precedent is, constitutional and other legal guarantees were given to Telengana people as a condition precedent to the merger, and as a result of those guarantees, we had to amend the Constitution in article 371. We may sometimes innocently ask, unless it is article 371A, how can it be an amendment. The present article 371 is a complete substitute for the previous article that was brought in 1956 as a result of the SRC Act. What is mentioned in article 371(1) is the regional council and so many other guarantees to the Telengana people. Now, the Constitution has come into the picture. As a constitutional safeguard, a provision was given to the Telengana people under the Constitution.

Then, I come to article 355. It is the function of Parliament and the Central Government to see whether the provisions of the Constitution are being worked out in a particular State. It is the constitutional duty cast upon the Central Government. Article 355 reads as follows:

> "It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

Now, the Parliament and the Central Government have to see whether the constitutional guarantees that were given to the Telengana people as a condition precedent for merger are really being worked out or not. No Chief Minister, however high or mighty he may be, can claim any protection under the Constitution saying that Parliament or the Central Government has no authority. Without knowing fully the provisions of the Constitution, we may sometimes believe what the Congress Chief Minister of a State may say. Therefore, it is our duty to see that the Constitution is being properly worked out there.

Secondly, another statutory guarantee, the Parliament had given is

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in the shape of Public Employment (Requirement of Residence) Act, 1957, which was passed by this Parliament only for the purpose of protecting the interests of the Telengana people. This Act was struck down by the Supreme Court on the 28th March, 1969. When Parliament has given protection to the Telengana people and the Supreme Court has set aside that legislation, what are we going to do? Does it mean that the whole thing ends with the judgment of the Supreme Court? Are there not instances where the Constitution or other enactments have been amended as a result of the judgments of the Supreme Court? Have you done anything in this regard, after this judgment, I ask the Home Minister. Not only that, the State Government in an emergency Cabinet meeting held on the 31st March, 1969 decided to request the Central Government, and in fact requested the Central Government, to amend the Constitution in such a way as to continue the protection that was given to the Telengana people as a condition precedent to the merger. Have you done that? Have you acted upon that request of the State Government? If you have not done that, what right have you under any concept or slogan to say that this is a demand for disintegration and all that?

Then, you must understand and appreciate the inherent weakness of the merger of Telengana with Andhra. Telengana has a population of 1½ crores and Andhra has a population of 2½ crores. So, they have the same proportion of representation in the State Assembly. As responsible political leaders in this House, can you expect that any legitimate demand of the Telengana people could be passed by that legislature with two-thirds majority opposing? Then, is it not the duty and responsibility of this Parliament, in the name of justice and fairplay, to intervene in this matter, and set right the whole thing by prevailing upon the State Government to do whatever is needed? They could have called for the leaders of all the concerned parties and seen how best the grievances could be redressed. That was not done. Therefore, the inherent weakness that is there in the very merger has to be considered by this hon. House. You cannot shut your eyes to that on the basis of some slogans.

Now I come to the slogan of national integration. We speak of integration and disintegration. We have had two integrations so far. After independence, from 1948 to 1950 we had political integration of the whole country, something which we had never witnessed in the past, thanks to the untiring efforts of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Later on, we had emotional integration in 1956 on the basis of language, as a result of the SRC Report. The object of SRC, which was implemented in the shape of the States Re-organisation Act, has it succeeded in all matters? No. On a practical application of this linguistic principle what we have seen is that it has failed. So, what are we now wanting? We say that language cannot bind the people together for long. Emotional integration cannot last for ever because, after all, it is based on emotional considerations and not on rational or economic considerations.

Some people talk of common culture. We have only one culture. Indian culture, common to all. Bengal culture is as much my culture as it is their culture. To speak of a Maharashtrian culture, Tamil culture or Rajasthan culture is very wrong. It goes against nationalism and the common citizenship of this country. If we go on harping on this concept of common culture, we will be nowhere. You can say that Andhras were in Madras for a long time they had some "Mount Road culture" or Hyderabadis had the

"Abid Road culture"; but we have a common culture, that is, Indian culture. Let us be clear on that point.

Then, what is integration? Is the concept of integration that which was determined in Srinagar, Kashmir, which is not fully integrated with India, by the Integration Council? Can you keep 1,50,00,000 people opposed to 2,50,00,000 people in the same State fighting every day with each other? Where is solidarity and where is integration when people are in warring camps, opposed to each other, with daily quarrels, rioting, murder and bloodshed? Is that integration? Do you want to impose this kind of integration or do you want people to live harmoniously in friendship as good neighbours with each other which would bring about national solidarity and integration? That is the question that has to be considered by this Parliament. It is not that we should raise any false slogans or dogmas of integration and thereby shut out the popular claims and democratic demands of great number of people.

We say Parliament is sovereign and we often proclaim the concept of sovereignty of Parliament. But after all the sovereignty is derived from the people. If the wishes of an overwhelming number of people of a particular region—not a few people but 1,50,00,000 people—is not considered objectively and dispassionately, without bringing any political considerations whatsoever, where do we have the sovereignty? When we do not act according to the wishes of the people and when we are not responsive to the wishes of the people, are we democratic any more? Can we oppose democratic demands of the people? Can we oppose the demands of overwhelming number of people, not a few but crores of people, and yet claim sovereignty? When we do that then only the matter is dragged into the streets and people fight for it.

It is our failures that are encouraging agitations and violence, because we do not act in time. We do not take the pulse of the people before it becomes too late. It is our failure which is actually adding to, encouraging and aggravating such situations and violence all over the country. In this case also we have all failed.

Why have we failed? It is because we have not cared for the masses. We have cared only for the political bosses who maintain a very fine balance in the Centre. We have cared for a single man or for a group of a few men in the State. We have never cared for the wishes of the people, of more than 15 million people of the State.

What is the suffering that our people are facing? Let us consider it not only as public leaders or as great leaders of great parties but also as parents and as citizens of this country. Let us consider that 16 lakhs of students are not going to schools and colleges. Last year, and again this year, they have missed one academic year and one examination. What will be the fate of these people? Are they really free citizens of this country? Are they having any democratic rights? We are all silent on this. We are involved in bigger politics and controversies here. But they do not concern me personally because my people, 1,50,00,000 of my people, are suffering for the last eight months. They are living in actual hellish conditions. Therefore you have to consider, whether you solve the Telengana problem or not, how these students would go back to the colleges and schools and thereby do something to safeguard their own future.

95 per cent of the persons who have died were students. These students and other leaders asked for three things, alternatively and cumulatively: they wanted that the Chief Minister should go; they wanted

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President's rule and they wanted separate Telengana. The hon. Home Minister or the Prime Minister or the Central Government as a whole said that except separate Telengana they would consider any demand. Have you considered any demand, apart from separate Telengana, so far? With the result, what has happened? We have gone back to December 1968 when the agitation was not started.

How would the students go back, to the schools and colleges? With what hope, with what achievement, after such a great suffering, would they go back to the universities, colleges and schools? I want to ask you that. You have viewed this problem from a party angle and have taken refuge in the misguided support given by the Opposition parties, because you said that the Opposition was also not for it. I would humbly correct it and say that the Opposition parties were not fully aware of the problem and they have become aware of it now because a number of hon. Members have visited Telengana and they were moved by what they saw in Telengana. Now they have very much changed their view.

How discrimination was started is very revealing to know. From the very beginning, you will all be shock-to know, when the S.R.C. Act was framed and introduced in Parliament, the new State or the corresponding new State was to be known as Andhra, Telegana. One can say Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh because that shows the direction or the orientation between the longitude and latitude. There was only Andhra State till 1956. With the merger of Telengana, it was to be known as Andhra-Telengana. I would like to refer to the relevant Section of the S.R.C. Act to show how injustice or discrimination started. It was all premeditated and calculated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I am allowed half an hour by the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have already exceeded the time limit. I am allowing only Members from Telengana. I want to allow as many as possible. The Minister will reply tomorrow.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I quote Section 3 of the S.R.C. Act as introduced in the Lok Sabha:

> "Thereupon, the said territories shall cease to form part of the existing State of Hyderabad and the State of Andhra shall be known as the State of Andhra-Telengana.

What happened then? The same S.R.C. Act was approved by the Andhra Assembly on 4th April, 1956 and in the same form, it was approved by the Hyderabad Assembly on the 12th April, 1956. But later on, on 11th July, 1956, this name was changed in the Joint Committee here, at the instance of some interested persons from Andhra-Telengana to Andhra Pradesh. That is an imperialistic concept. Somebody said that a hundred years ago, it was known as Andhra Pradesh. We claim to be democrats but we go to the imperialistic traditions and cultures. So, that was changed. That is how the betrayal started. It was all premeditated. They wanted merger not for the sake of merger but for all those injustices that were done, utilisation of surpluses, employment opportunities for their own men and all that.

Now, I would like to refer to only one observation made by the hon. Member from the C.P.I.(M), Shri P. Gopalan. Unfortunately, he is not fully aware of the problem. Fortunately or unfortunately, in Telengana, there is no Member represented by the C.P.I.(M). Therefore, they may not have full information. Added to that, the leadership of the Marxist Party, Mr. Sundarayya, Mr. Basupun-

naiah and Mr. Hanumantha Rao, comes from Andhra area and, therefore, they may not be having the real picture of the problem. So, he could say what he said the other day. Otherwise, the problem of Telengana is very genuine. Even the Marxist Party cannot have a difference of opinion if they really consider the problem objectively.

Another point that he raised was that there is the landlordism in Telengana. Fortunately, in 1950, six years prior to merger, we abolished landlordism. There is no landlordism any more. We had enacted a Tenancy legislation in 1950 which can serve as a model even to the States which are governed by the Communists like Kerala and West Bengal. It is such an advanced land reform measure which can very well be copied with profit. There is no landlordism and all that. It is all a propaganda by vested interests.

My main amendment is of sending a Parliamentary Committee. The leaders, even the Home Minister, may be under an illusion that the eight-committees plan of 11th April conceived by the Prime Minister, in that meeting, may work wonders. Because all of them were busy with other things, he may not have had an occasion to examine it very closely. I may tell him how it was done. A meeting was announced by the Prime Minister on 5th April when the Chief Minister came here. He returned on the 6th. On the 6th he rounded up hundreds of leaders all over Telengana who were associated with this movement under the P. D. Act. On the 9th he sent to Delhi for talks his three old Congress cronies, Dr. Chenna Reddy, Mr. Ramachandra Reddy and Mr. Chokka Rao as if they represented Telengana in those days. These arrests under the Preventive Detention Act were declared as illegal and against the interest of the public by the Andhra Pradesh High Court, by a Division Bench, on the 24th April. All of them were set free.

In this connection I would like to point out how Mr. Chavan forgot his own solemn assurance given to this House when the House discussed the Preventive Detention Bill last time that it would not be used for political purposes. I am quoting only one para. Mr. Chavan said this on November 29, 1966 in the Lok Sabha a few days after he had become the Home Minister regarding Preventive Detention Act:

> "One can say so, but it was not meant or it was not used against any political party as such. It was not used against any ideology as such and it will not be used against any ideology or any political party. I would like to give the assurance with all the sincerity that I can command that this Act is not meant to penalise or suppress any particular political party or any political ideology or any thought..."

He was so kind and liberal!

> "...any thought, political or otherwise, in this country."

Now what has his Chief Minister done? The Preventive Detention Act was used by the Chief Minister to arrest hundreds of persons who were associated with this demand, who were demonstrating peacefully and holding public meetings. Many persons were arrested under section 151 of the Cr. P. C. I am a practising lawyer and I know when the provision of section 151 Cr. P. C. is invoked. It is invoked against potential criminals and not against political leaders or public workers. We have no political leaders in the Praja Samiti; they are all public workers. Under section 151 Cr. P. C. some 25 to 30 thousand people might have been arrested and later sections 107 and 109 of the Cr. P. C. were applied. So far, there has been no inquiry into any police firing whatsoever and into any police excesses. I want to ask whether there is any democratic functioning in

[Shri M. N. Reddy.]

Telengana. Mr. Chavan may please hear me because you may not be fully conversant with all this. The elections which were to be held last year all over Andhra Pradesh for panchayat committees were postponed by an Ordinance: the term of those panchayat committees was extended by one year by an Ordinance. The elections to Samitis were also postponed; the term of the Samities was extended by an Ordinance. So also, the term of Zila Parishads was extended, because otherwise all these would be stormed by Praja Samiti people. The term of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation was also extended by two years, so that the same persons who were there could continue. There was only one standing committee. Elections were to be held on 1st August. They had already put nine corporators who were wanting separate Telengana into jail under the P. D. Act and under section 151 Cr. P. C. Still the 'separate Telengana' corporators had a two-vote majority and the elections for the standing committee were to be held on 1st August. Those two corporators were sitting in the chamber of the Mayor on that day. At about 11.30, the police entered the Mayor's chamber, whisked them away and put them under detention, and after half an hour the elections were held and the 'integration' got the majority in the Committee.

17 hrs.

I would like to refer to a news item. I am referring to the popular evening daily paper 'Pledge' of 1st August:

> "With Men Behind Prison Integrationists Make Hay."
>
> Where is democracy? Has it not been butchered in Andhra Pradesh, are some of the questions being asked by one and all after they heard the manner in which the election of members to the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad was held last evening.
>
> In a House of 94 . . etc., etc."

The papers which were favourable to the Chief Minister said that the integrationists swept the polls in the Standing Committee elections. How did they sweep the polls? This is the real truth.

It is said that the Chief Minister will step down when normalcy is restored. That everybody knows because Mr. Kamaraj and Mr. Nijalingappa came there on the 5th of July and re-installed the Chief Minister and put him on the 'gaddi' and acted like Laurel and Hardy. Now what is happening there? When the Vice-Chancellor, who was appointed by the Chief Minister, was asked by pressmen as to when he would open the colleges for the students, what a wonderful reply he gave! He said 'I am waiting for a signal from the Chief Minister'. What do you mean by signal? He said 'I cannot open the colleges without there being normally and Chief Minister said that he would step down the moment normalcy is restored. The moment Chief Minister steps down, I would think that normalcy is restored and I will open the colleges'. That is reported in the *Indian Express* of 31st July. This is the situation prevailing in the Telengana area.

I will not take much time. My amendment is for the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee. In passing I would only mention one thing. These 8 Committees plan was announced on 11th April. We wanted only a single committee. They did not agree. They appointed 8 Committees while we wanted only one Committee. If Mr. Chavan had time and inclination, let him examine these Committees to see whether they are legal because in my view, they are illegal and unconstitutional. I am saying this with all sense of responsi-

bility and with full knowledge of law in this regard. They have not appointed these Committees under the Commission of Inquiry Act. The Prime Minister said to these committees 'You go there and do this'. This statement was drafted by Mr. Huskar and Tuskar, that is, by Mr. L. P. Singh, the Home Secretary. This was drafted without knowing the provisions of law. A Committee was appointed to examine whether the Constitution can be amended. They examined it in Bombay. They said it cannot be amended. But the Home Minister has no courage to say to the House till this day that they have said so.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): I just want to say one thing here. The hon. Member is very well informed on this matter. When this question was asked of me in the other House, I said what were the recommendations. The hon. Member is trying to keep himself acquainted with what happened in Hyderabad. He should also know what happened in Delhi.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: I have read the proceedings of that House also. But you only said that certain administrative arrangements are being worked out, but the Committee have said—this is my information—that Constitution cannot be amended. The State Cabinet also said that the Constitution should be amended. This they decided on 31st March 1969. Wanchoo Committee said Constitution cannot be amended. All right. We don't want separate Telengana; you restore the position to pre-28th March position. We are not mad people. What we are saying is this. We want that protection should be given to the Telengana people today. You have to restore the position as it obtained prior to the supreme court judgement on the 28th March and you have to restore the *status quo ante*. Are you going to do that? Let a parliamentary committee examine whether that can be done. How can you resist this demand? You have given these things. Merely because court has set aside, how can you take away those things? You restore the position to Telengana obtaining prior to 28th March, 1969 on which date the judgement was given striking down the safeguards. Since we know that that cannot be done, let us separate with good relations, in good humour, as good and brotherly neighbours. This agitation should not continue upto 1972. Whether anybody wants it or not, the people are going to have separate Telengana in 1972; they will fight the election on that slogan.

About this Parliamentary Committee, I requested the Speaker last time on 1st April: while replying the Home Minister was good enough to say if it was unanimous demand it can be accepted, and he said, if Speaker appoints such a committee the Government are prepared to give all cooperation to it. The Speaker said, all right, I would decide about it. The next day Shri Brahmanada Reddy came here and said, this committee cannot go there and everybody got frightened. The next day Speaker said, I am going abroad, he will leave the matter in the hands of the House itself and the Deputy Speaker. After 2 or 3 days Mr. Vajpayee moved a motion. I think it was on 8th April. The motion was discussed. The Home Minister or some other hon. Minister wanted Mr. Vajpayee to withdraw the motion because Prime Minister was calling the conference on 10th April and she would talk with opposition leaders and take them into confidence and see that some workable formula can be adopted. That was the Government stand. They had committed and they had agreed to extend all cooperation to the Committee if it was appointed.

[Shri M. N. Reddy.]

17.09 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In respect of Assam what happened? A parliamentary committee was appointed, known as parliamentary delegation to Assam. I think it was on 8-8-60 under the Presidentship of Shri Ajit Prasad Jain. It was set up to inquire into the disturbances which took place in Assam as also the language disturbances between Assam and Bengal people; there was no separatist demand for having a Suba or a State; but still a Committee had gone there; it had given a very good report; and certain measures were taken because of that report. Everybody knows this. I am just quoting precedents to show how they acted in the past. Are we sincere to ourselves? Or, are we hypocrite politicians acting according to our convenience and interests to suit the moment? So, in the past we have done this and how can anybody prevent now such a thing being done? Will it not be discrimination? If you prevent such a thing being done to these people; will it not be a discrimination not only by Andhra Government but also by the Central Government?

Another instance. A parliamentary committee known as Parliamentary Delegation to NEFA was appointed in 1966. Mr. Krishnamoorthi Rao was Chairman. They gave a report.

Another instance. For the Punjabi Suba, you all very well know, a committee under the Chairmanship of Sardar Hukam Singh was appointed. They went into the whole question and gave a report. Mr. Dwivedy is well aware of it. He was associated with that. Then ultimately the Punjabi Suba was formed. Without meaning any disrespect, I would say that on 28-8-61, the late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said in this House that the demand for Punjabi Suba was a communal demand. But the great leader, Sant Fateh Singh, converted this so-called communal demand into a national demand, a secular demand. A committee was appointed which went into the matter and made recommendations. We have now three States—Haryana, Punjab and some districts of the old Punjab going to Himachal Pradesh. It is actually a trifurcation of the erstwhile Punjab State.

In the case of Bombay, what happened? Shri Chavan was Chief Minister then. In 1956, consequent on the SRC recommendations, it was said that the metropolitan city of Bombay would be centrally-administered. Shri Chavan used to say, that in spite of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samity, "the bilingual State had come to stay." But after three years, after killing 105 people in the agitation, a stage came when 180 MPs headed by the late Shri Feroze Gandhi addressed a letter to the Prime Minister that the idea of the Centrally-administered territory for Bombay City should not be there. That was acted upon by the then Home Minister, the late Shri Pant.

Later when Shri Chavan himself found it difficult to stay further as Chief Minister, he advised the Central Government that the experiment of bilingualism had failed during these three years and there should be separation. A nine-man committee under the chairmanship of Shri Pant was appointed. They recommended separation of Bombay. What were the words used in the Congress Working Committee resolution of 4 December 1959:

> "In the context of the developments that have taken place, the reorganisation of the present State of Bombay involving its division has become necessary".

In the context of what is going on in Telengana for the last 8-9 months, in the context of the Supreme Court

judgment setting aside the guarantees given to Telengana, in the context of inaction and apathy shown by the Central Government and other leaders in regard to doing justice by Telengana, has it not become desirable, necessary and inevitable to have separation sooner than later?

In the case of Goa, with a population of 8-9 lakhs, the principle of opinion poll was accepted. Therefore, in the case of 1 crore 50 lakh people of Telengana, I do not see why it cannot very well be accepted.

Let us not stand in the way of the people. People have become very conscious, very mature. They know more than we do today: Slogans or dogmas to hoodwink them or throw dust into their eyes will not avail. Let us not talk of so-called integration or disintegration or national solidarity, but go in for a just and practical solution. Let us consider the problem on its merits without importing extraneous considerations into it. If the Government talk to the real representatives of Telengana without minding the reactions and attitudes of the bosses, if they start minding the masses and not the party bosses, a solution is easy.

The so-called autonomy of States or federation idea has been canvassed. We are forgetting the constitutional history of our country. There was no federation prior to 1919. When it was brought in 1919 as a move to suppress the majority, it was resisted by all Congress leaders. So where is that federation idea? Was any State independent and ever agreed to surrender its independence to form this kind of federation as in U.S.A.? So that will not work. We have become wiser and we have seen things. We can read through the minds of Shri Chavan and other leaders of the Central Government.

I say to him: Be frank and be sincere; do not continue this struggle and bloody clashes resulting in the loss of innocent lives..... (*Interruptions.*) I appeal to the newly found conscience of Congress Party to Mr. Chavan to search his heart. The only test for Mr. Chavan is what he did in the case of Bombay; he has to act in the same way in regard to Telengana. Otherwise they will all be known as provincial leaders, not national leaders. This is a decision that should be taken as a statesman does in the interest of the nation. They should not consider how it would affect some State. Unfortunately we are all provincial leaders; there are no more national leaders. At least on national issues, we should think of the national interest and in solving national problems. One should rise to be a national leader. Once again I appeal to Mr. Chavan to accept a Parliamentary committee because there is no reason why Government should not accept a parliamentary committee. You see for yourself; you go with an open mind and if you can satisfy the people that without a separate Telengana the problem could be solved, we are prepared to accept it.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): I have not been participating in the debates of this House for sometime now. Today I have been compelled to speak out, not by the issue of Telengana alone but by the situation confronting the country. In the last few years grave problems have arisen in almost every part of the country and we find that they are not dealt with in time; impartial assessments are not made and proper remedies are not applied. Many a time events drift because of irrelevant considerations. If our country had tried to solve various problems that arose on the basis of objectivity undiluted nationalism and impartiality in approach, problems which seemed almost insoluble would not have defied a solution, and dogged our footsteps.

The other day I went to Naimicaranya. According to Hindu scrip-

[Shri Hanumanthaiya.]

tures it is a holy place where it seems all our Puranas were written. Somebody told me that there was a good saint there and I had a talk with him in simple language he asked me: how long can Congressmen go on using lathis and police and govern this country? Gandhiji wanted to see that people managed their own affairs on the basis of non violence and persuasion. Now every day things are happening which compel the Government and the police to use force and violence. Is this the kind of Swarai that Gandhiji and all of you fought for? That is what he asked. I came away in a penitent mood.

Everyday we see the paper. There is firing in some place or other, some beating and all kinds of violent things. I am not holding the Government alone responsible. It is not the Government that takes initiative in using violence. Some crowd of persons takes to violent methods and the Government necessarily intervenes to bring it under control. Why do these things happen?

In human relationship, especially in the political world, problems are bound to arise. It is only because problems arise that we constitute a government, that we have a Parliament, a legislature, so that they may immediately, without loss of time, apply remedies objectively and impartially. It is exactly here where we have not come up to the expectation of the people; we do not apply remedies either impartially or objectively or in time.

Most of us here including hon. Members of the Government have fought for freedom. Freedom did not merely mean freedom from foreign rule or from a set of people. We wanted a system of Government where people's voice should prevail where people would enact laws for themselves, where people, even if they committed wrong, according to Gandhiji, must have the right to go their own way so that ultimately they may correct themselves. None of us has the moral or the constitutional authority to assume that we are the lawmakers, that what we think must be the thought that should pervade the minds of the 550 million people.

I have been in the movement not only for freedom but for the formation and reformation of the provinces. I have been seeing all this. There was, once an opinion in the Congress circles and also in the parliamentary circles that linguistic States should not be conceded. The best of leaders in those days thought that it would not make for unity and integrity of the country and that it would introduce some kind of disturbing atmosphere in the country. But the pressure of public opinion was so great that ultimately it had to be conceded. The first State to be conceded on these lines was Andhra Pradesh itself. It was also born out of violence there. As you know, leave alone the death of Potti Sriramulu, trains were looted and burnt in several towns of Andhra. The then Prime Minister thought it was far better to concede the demand of the people and bring about peace than to go on acclimatizing the people in the ways of violence, rebellion and disobedience. The linguistic States came into existence.

Then there was a resolution in the AICC that only one State, namely Andhra, could be formed into a linguistic State and the rest of India should remain as it was. I got up and opposed it, and asked, why do not apply the principle to the other not apply the principle to the other areas. Ultimately, that principle was accepted and the States Reorganisation Commission was appointed.

So, the basis or the motive force for the reorganisation of States along linguistic lines was the opinion of the people; the feeling of the people. We have no right to judge that a set

of people think wrongly or rightly. If you begin to think like that, you will ultimately end by being a Hitler or a Mussolini: that what I think is right and what the opposition thinks is wrong. We have reached a situation where the evolution of political leadership in this country has become undemocratic; at best, it is plutocratic, that is, a few people posing as the real representatives of the people.

AN HON. MEMBER: Plutocratic means rich.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Rich in political power; take it in that sense. As quoted by my hon. friend—I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating them all—in all that you have done, it is not a single policy or impartial approach that counts but it is the pressure of a particular individual and a particular set of people that is ultimately counted. Therefore, I would say this: a Minister takes the oath, it is to the effect that he will do justice to all manner of people without favour or ill will. Let that high approach be the approach in the matter of solving this Telengana problem or any other problem.

We should not go on thinking in terms of our personal power, prestige or continuance in office. We are here, not for the purpose of selfish ends, not to perpetuate ourselves in office, but to do justice to all kinds of people, as we have taken an oath in a solemn manner, to do that. If we adopt that high approach, the approach imbedded in the Constitution, you will find that if a particular set of people want a separate administrative unit, we do not get alarmed or start thinking that these people are going the way of national disintegration.

This very argument was advanced *ad infinitum* in the case of Haryana and Punjab, that this nation will be disintegrated if Punjabi Suba is conceded. But, ultimately, it has been conceded. I do not blame anybody for that. But, has it affected in any way the integration of the nation? We imagine many a time that a particular force may adversely affect our leadership at some future date and, therefore, we get alarmed. But leadership depends upon more solid qualities which inspire confidence of the people. These manoeuvres which are made from time to time fall like a house built with a pack of cards.

I do not want to take sides on this issue. I am not advocating that Telengana should be conceded straightway. Nor would I say that the unity of Andhra should be maintained; that is not my case. I would only like the government to apply the formula of popular sovereignty, the will of the people. If the people in that area feel that they should have a separate administrative unit, there is no harm in conceding that demand. If the majority of the people want to remain as united Andhra, let them continue; we have no objection. But an opportunity must be given to the people to express their opinion. It may be an opinion poll, or an election, or a parliamentary committee or a commission. So far as the means is concerned, I leave it to the good sense of the government.

For eight long months the people have gone on agitating. I do not justify all the violence that has taken place in the Telengana area. Dr. Melkote recounted facts and figures to show how the people of Telengana are suffering. At the same time, because he has become emotional, he has not disclosed the other side of the case, how many trains have been looted and burnt, how many buildings have been destroyed, how many policemen and public have been killed or wounded. Therefore, both sides have taken to ways that are not democratic, that are not legal.

However much I may disagree with the Home Minister personally, I place great faith in his innate good sense, common sense and anxiety to solve

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

the national problems at a national level. Eight long months delay is a sin committed by this Parliament. We are the forum of the nation and we have slept over the issue for eight long months, allowing things to drift in their own way. This is not the way Parliament has to work. We get excited over minor matters; we debate for hours and hours and abuse one another. But here is a case where one and a half crores of people have been writhing in pain and suffering and this is the first time we have ever had an impartial discussion.

Those of us who are charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order should not take it in the sense of using police force or military force whenever the occasion arises. It is the positive aspect that we must consider. We must give room, occasion to people to express their grievances so that they may not have to rebel or revolt in that way. For eight long months these people have suffered. Whether it is the agitators, the police or the public, they are all our people. Therefore, I do not want this suffering to continue any more. Immediate application of the remedy is the thing that justice and humanity call for.

Then, there is the argument that if you concede Telengana, floodgates will be opened. Yes, Sir, as everyone knows, floodgates are meant to be opened when the floods come overflowing; otherwise, the dam itself will burst.

I recently read *The Last Days of the Moghul Empire* by Sir Jadunath Sarkar. I advise Shri Chavan to read that book. The Marathas, the Peshwas, were on the scene. If the Marathas had behaved a little more wisely, there would not have been a British Empire here; there would have been a Maharashtra Empire in India. They took a very parochial view, a personal view, a view that their view must prevail against the wishes of every other sector, whether it was the Rajputs or the Jats.

Therefore, every time if any State or any area or any leader in India takes one's own view as the correct one, as the one that should be imposed on others, it will ultimately end up in bad days for this country.

Here, floodgates have to be opened. If there are two Andhra States, India is not going to suffer in any way. If there are two or three Maharashtra States by dividing up the present one, India will not be destroyed. If there is Gujarat divided into Saurashtra and Gujarat, it is not going to end India in ruin. It is merely administrative re-arrangement, contemplated in the Constitution.

The Constituent Assembly has made provision—we have made that provision; I was in the Constituent Assembly—when occasion arises, for readjustment of boundaries between State and State, for creation of a new State, for the abolition of old States. All these had been taken into consideration. We had taken note of the tendencies that might arise in future and have made provision for it. The founding fathers, whoever they were, had anticipated the developments and had made provision for it. Now, for us to get up and say that a set of provisions made in the Constitution should not be implemented or that we should stand in their way, is neither constitutional nor moral nor patriotic.

It may be, if we adopt the high level approach of considering problems objectively, the people themselves may not want two or three Maharashtras; they may themselves not want Gujarat and Saurashtra separately. Therefore it is the positive affection of the people that has to be the governing factor in the matter of making a State remain one or two and not the imposition of the will from Delhi. It is this that I am objecting to. Everywhere it is known

and it is believed that only three or four leaders make up their minds, decide whether a State should be divided or should not be divided and then easily take up this argument of floodgates being opened. If this floodgate is not opened when the floods are very high, it will not only wash away the dam but with it maybe, all of us will be washed away. I do not want that great tragedy to take place.

The most fervent appeal I want to make is that if the Government or a few leaders cannot take a decision, if they have got any impediments in their way—personal, political or State—let it be left to the free will and the free vote of this House. I am sure the free vote of the House will make an attempt to be more objective, more national and more impartial than any decision given by me in particular or by anybody else. After all, Parliament will exercise its authority. I am sure, this big number of 520, even as the big electorate in a constituency, will ultimately do justice to the problem that faces the nation. Therefore, I am sure, having taken note of all these things, the Government will here and now make an announcement which will lead to the immediate solution of the problem, which is, not only putting Telengana into torture but the rest of India into anguish.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा (खम्माम): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे राज्य के बारे में जो इमोशनल स्थिति के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है उस पर हिन्दी में बोलना मुश्किल है फिर भी मैंने सदन को जो वादा किया है हिन्दी में बोलने का उसे मैं तोड़ना नहीं चाहती हूं। मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलूंगी, अगर कभी-कभी अंग्रेजी में भी बोलूं तो माननीय सदस्य मुझे माफ करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक ही भाषा बोलने वाले, एक ही संस्कृति में पले लोगों के बन्धन आसानी से टूटते नहीं हैं । उसे तोड़ने की बनावटी कोशिश करना प्रकृति के विरुद्ध है । कल परसों जो चर्चा हुई उसमें कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि पति चाहता है, पत्नी चाहती है तो डाइवोर्स क्यों नहीं देते हैं ? मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहती हूं । What will be the agony of the couple who have been separated by circumstances for a long time if, after re-union, they have to think of separation? How will the couple shudder at that thought?

तेलंगाना की जनता की यह स्थिति है । आन्ध्र का इतिहास आज का नहीं है । उसका तीन हजार साल का पुराना इतिहास है । मैं इतिहास के बारे में थोड़ा सा पढ़ना चाहती हूं ।

"While the name of the Andhra race was first mentioned over 3,000 years ago in the Aitareya Brahmana, from the third century B.C. onwards, their empire extended over a major portion of India, far beyond the areas comprised in the Andhra Pradesh of today. The Andhra Satavahanas who ruled for 4½ centuries beginning from the 3rd century B.C. had a highly developed system of administration comparable to the Mauryan, as described by Kautilya. Then came the Ikshvakus who ruled over the Krishna and Godavari valleys with their capital at Vijayapuri where the giant Nagarjuna Sagar dam is now constructed. That was an era when the Mahayana Buddism flourished with Acharya Nagarjuna presiding over the international university at Sriparvatha. Then came the Chalukyan kings followed by Kakatiyas in the twelfth century with Warangal, also known as "Andhra Nagara" as their capital and extending their sway upto Nellore and Cuddapah districts, for about two centuries."

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मी कांतम्मा]

यह नौ हजार साल का पुराना इतिहास है । 3,000 सालों से शातवाहन इक्ष्वाकर तथा काकतीय राज्य में एक साथ थे । आन्ध्र का इतिहास पढ़ने पर यह आपको मालूम होगा । कुतुबशाही नवाबो ने भी श्रीकाकुलम से लेकर गोलकुंडा तक सारे शासन को एक बनाया । राज्य में आसफशाही शासन में भी तेलगू लोग एक रहे । विदेशी शासन के आने के बाद ही तेलगू लोग अलग-अलग हो गए । सलावत जंग ने अपनी राजधानी में सेना बनाए रखने के लिए फ्रेंच लोगों को श्रीकाकुलम से लेकर कृष्णा नदी तक का भाग सत्रहवीं शताब्दी में दे दिया । टीपू सुल्तान के गिरने के बाद व जिले अब हम रायलसीमा कहते हैं । वे निजाम के अधीन में आए और निजाम ने अंग्रेजी लोगों के हाथ में दे दिया । इनको सीडेड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स कहते हैं । इन कारणों से तेलगू लोगों का कृत्रिम रूप से विभाजन हुआ । भारत की स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई के साथ-साथ तेलगू बोलने वाले लोगों को मिलाने का भी आन्दोलन चलता रहा । यह आन्दोलन जनता के मन में दृढ़ होता गया । हैदराबाद के विघटन के बाद जनता की यह राय सफल हुई । और बहुत दिनों की यह इच्छा पूरी हुई । जनवरी 19 को सभी दलों के प्रतिनिधियों की जो बैठक हुई उसमें भी इन सेन्टीमेन्ट्स को व्यक्त किया गया । अच्युत रेड्डी, बद्री विशाल जो एस०एस०पी० के सदस्य हैं इन लोगों के भी उसमें दस्तखत हैं । इसमें कहते हैं

"With the formation of Andhra Pradesh State on 1-11-56, the long-cherished aspiration of the Telugu-speaking people for having a State of their own was achieved."

उन्होंने कहा कि लांग-चेरिश्ड एस्पिरेंशस आफ दि तेलगू स्पीकिंग पीपुल फलुफिल हो गए । इस पर उन्होंने दस्तखत किए हैं। लेकिन बाद में क्या हुआ वह सभी को मालूम है । उनके दस्तखत की स्याही के सूखने के पहले ही इन्हीं में से कुछ लोग अलग तेलंगाना आन्दोलन चलाने लगे । असल में यह आन्दोलन तेलंगाना की जनता के खिलाफ षडयंत्र है ।

श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी (सिद्दिपेट) : 12 साल तक स्याही नहीं सूखी ?

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा: 12 घंटे में सूख जाती है । मैं यह भी बताना चाहती हूं कि यह षडयंत्र जमींदार और देशमुखों का, निहित स्वार्थ व्यापारियों और भ्रष्ट राजनीतिज्ञों का है। जो इसके नेता हैं उसमें राजा भी है, बड़े-बड़े पैसे वाले भी हैं और बिजनेसवाले लोग भी हैं और जैसा हमारे गोपालन साहब ने कहा बिरला के लोग भी हैं । मैं गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करती हूं कि वह इस बारे में जांच करवाएं । एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि इतने लोग मार दिए गए लेकिन आप तस्वीर का दूसरा रूप भी देखिए ।.....(**व्यवधान**).....

मुझे इटरफियर मत कीजिए । She has got a school there, an institution to which Government gives grants, and the school children are taken and put in the Satyagraha. I know about that satyagraha. I know the sentiments of the people. I did not want to attack personally, but since she interrupted, I had to say this.

गृह मंत्री इसकी भी जांच करवाएं कि कितने स्कूल के बच्चे सत्याग्रह में हैं और कितना लोगों को पैसा दिया जाता है ? दो रुपये लेने वाले कुली को दस रुपये एक दिन में देकर सत्याग्रह में लगाया जाता है ।

श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी : झूठ है, झूठ है । कोई भी पैसा लेकर नहीं करता है । दो सौ लोग मर गए हैं । झूठ बोल रही हैं ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा : आप चुप रहिए ।

(**व्यवधान**).....

अध्यक्ष महोदया : दोनों ही चुप रहिए ।

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTAMMA: I know the sentiments. It is a conspiracy against the people of Telengana by the vested interests and corrupt politicians. So I want to save the people of Telengana from the conspiracy.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हिन्दी में बोल पाँच शान्ति से बोलें ।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा एक मेम्बर ने कहा कि मैं झूठ बोल रही हूं । मैं कहती हूं कि तुम झूठ बोल रहे हो । इसकी जांच कीजिये कि कौन झूठ बोल रहा है ।

One day a driver without licence was driving a jeep going to the jail.

SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY: I am a Member of Parliament. She does not know anything.**

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTAMMA: ** (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: That word is unparliamentary. It should not go in the record.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't lose your temper. That word will be expunged.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTAMMA: Please get it investigated. There was an unlicensed....

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Mr. Dwivedy told you just now that it is an unparliamentary word and it should not be allowed to remain in the record.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already expunged it.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Yesterday the same word was used repeatedly by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu in relation to Shri A. K. Sen.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । * जितना अन्तर है जरा समझा दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थोड़ा सा कल्चर में फर्क है । यह कह दीजिये कि आपने ठीक नहीं कहा, गलत कहा है ।

The word is definitely unparliamentary. Wherever it occcurs it will be automatically expunged.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTAMMA: In this particular thing there is an allegation, a serious allegation and it is my duty and it is the duty of all members of Parliament to see if anything was wrong and if the life of an hon. member is involved. The person responsible should be punished and so I request the Minister to investigate into it and bring out the truth to the House. We do not know what it is, whether it is correct or not. There is the other version also. We want to know the truth. The other version says that it was an unlicensed driver driving a jeep with 15 persons and the same people who were encouraged to throw stones by satyagrahis at other threw stones at them, and the driver lost control. There are two versions. I do not want to give my opinion. How am I competent? The life of an hon. Member is involved. It is our duty to see how such things had happened and the guilty persons should be punished. Let there be an inquiry into it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Let a Parliamentary Committee go into it.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTAMMA: I do not want to go into the details of those lapses and Gentlemen's Agreement and what happened to the 8 points proposals of the Prime Minister and all that.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा]

लैप्सेस और जन्टिलमैन एग्रीमेंट के बारे में काफी चर्चा हुई है उसके बारे में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती हूं। मैं सदस्यों से पूछना चाहती हूं कि लैप्सेज किसी भी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हो सकते हैं। लैप्सेज के कारण से राज्य का निर्माण बन्द करना उचित नहीं है। इस बारे में मैं सदस्यों से अपील करना चाहती हूं कि इन समस्याओं का बैठ कर फैसला करना चाहिये न कि हिंसा से काम लिया जाये।

अभी माननीय नारायण रेड्डी जी ने कहा कि 16 लाख विद्यार्थी हैं जिनकी पढ़ाई का नुक्सान हुआ है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि इसके दोषी कौन हैं। यहां तक कि वहां के वाइस चांसलर की बीवी भी सत्याग्रह में गयी, और सिन्डीकेट के मेम्बर भी हैं।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : मेरा पौइंट आफ आर्डर है। यह सिन्डीकेट से क्या मतलब है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकांतम्मा : वहां के वाइस-चांसलर का स्टेटमेंट है कि करीब 95 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी स्कूलों में जाना चाहते हैं और पढ़ना चाहते हैं।.....

SHRI M. N. REDDY: Which syndicate?

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote): There are various syndicates, all-India syndicate; Andhra syndicate; Mysore syndicate and in every province there is syndicate.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTAMMA: It has come in the papers. I have read it. You can ask the Vice-chancellor.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: That is why we want a Parliamentary Committee.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTAMMA: If the will of the 5 per cent of the students were to prevail against the will of the 95 per cent of the students, is it democracy? 95 per cent students wanted to go to the classes and 5 per cent were engaged in agitation. What is to become to the fate of the country? What is to become to the future of the State, to the future of the nation? I can show my fist. . . .

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: We are all afraid of it.

AN HON MEMBER: We seek protection.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTAMMA: The other day there was a meeting in my constituency. 50,000 people were there who are for integration. All are not for separation. Why do they set fire to petrol bunks, why do they incite people? I have visited many shops; I have talked to shopkeepers. What are they saying? They are disgusted with the agitation. There will be mob fury against agitation. They are organising and doing so many things. Because agitators resort to violence, Government resorts to firing; some people will have to die. This crime of death of so many innocent children, they may be my children or somebody else's children, is very serious. Telengana should be saved, should be protected, from these indiscreet decisions of the corrupt politicians. Why do you want to use children as gunfodder, why do you use violence, petrol, stones. Is this the way of functioning in a democracy, I ask. Mr. Krishnappa was talking yesterday about jail prisoners and saying Mr. Brahmananda Reddy was in jail but not Chenna Reddy....

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA: I asked who is in jail. whether Brahmananda Reddy or Chenna Reddy, because police was surrounding all of them.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTAMMA: I can answer that. Even before that what happened? Some children

were killed in police firing, the parents of children, the mothers, lots of these people went and raided Chenna Reddy's house and said, you are responsible for killing our children. This mob fury he could not stand. He was not even staying in his house. He vacated his house out of fear. He was in another house. He insured that house, I was told, and was staying with somebody else, from which he was arrested. Sir, I cannot allow the fate of Telengana to be decided by vested interests. These goondas should not be allowed to destroy democracy.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: On a point of order. I take serious exception to this. If every Congress leader is a goonda—because it is all created by Congress leaders—if she accepts that all the Congress leaders are goondas and rowdies, we will accept that.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTAMMA: The hon. member was talking about what Shri Brahmananda Reddy was doing during election canvassing. What was its relevancy, I do not know.

Hyderabad has a history of goondas. There are about 5,000 of them trained, brought up and maintained by some of the business people. I am not talking of the political goondas. That is a different thing. But I am talking of the real goondas paid and maintained. During the Razakar trouble, these goondas were maintained by Marwari businessmen to provide for the eventuality of communal troubles breaking out. When there was communal fight, they used to make use of these goondas.

Another thing is that these people were lending money at very high rates of interest to small business people in Telengana and to farmers at the rate of 30, 40 or even 100 pker cent. Then for collecting the interest, they had to employ goondas. They were pressed into service for this purpose. When the Andhras came there, the situation changed. The Andhras are enterprising people. They were lending money at 2 and 4 per cent on easy terms. So those people found in the Andhras their enemies and competitors. They wanted to get rid of these Andhras who were really serving the people of Telengana.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri talked about industrialisation. In the central sector, Rs. 110 crores were invested in Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 80 crores out of it has been spent in Telengana and only Rs. 30 crores in the rest of the State. We want more development. Due to the agitation, there has been a loss in this field. Otherwise, we could have had more development and more money spent.

As regards fertiliser, I am glad to say that in Telengana we are getting a unit in the public sector. The private sector was given a licence for starting a factory, but all these 8-10 years, they have not done it. The private sector has failed Telengana.

The people of Telengana are brave fighters. They have got the capacity to develop and prosper.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been repeatedly ringing the bell and appealing to the hon. lady member to conclude. I am feeling very helpless.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTAMMA: The vested interests are creating all this trouble. Let them face facts. Let them face the people on the same platform and then we will see who will win the confidence of the people of Telengana. Instead of that, they egg on young children to go about with stones and petrol and indulge in destruction of property. They are adopting tactics reminiscent of the cow agitation here sometime back. Let them give up CIA tactics.

Let there be an investigation into all these things, and let justice be done. What is happening now is that in the name of the people of Telengana, all these things are done and unrest and confusion is created. We know who are the fighters. Violent

methods have been used. So let there be an investigation and let justice be done. If you dare to break these bounds of Telengana-speaking people, there will be a revolt among the people of Telengana for justice.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minsiter will reply tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THIRTY-NINTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I present the Thirty-ninth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is it about?

MR. SPEAKER: Two motions have been added, one concerning floods and the other about sugarcane prices and allied matters. Then there is a sitting proposed on the 30th.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 22, 1969/Sravana 31, 1881 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—1937 (Ai) LS—3-11-69—1010.